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Issued by the Trenton Board of Trade.



TRENTON, N.

THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS

1889





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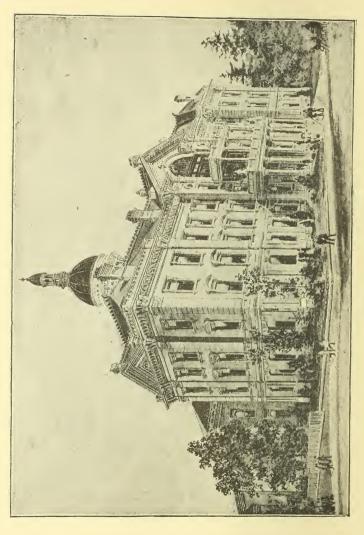
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OF THE

CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.

1889.

ISSUED BY THE

Trenton Board of Trade.

COMPILED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J.:
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1889.

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1889.

PRESIDENT,
CORNELIUS SHEPHERD, M.D.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
BARTON B. HUTCHINSON.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, EDMUND C. HILL.

SECRETARY,
WM. W. STELLE.

TREASURER,
A. J. RIDER.

TRUSTEES,

WM. DOLTON, OWEN H. LOCKE, E. M. COFFIELD, HOWELL QUIGLEY, A. J. RIDER.

- Committee on Legislation.—Hon. RICHARD A. DONNELLY, Hon. Thos. S. Chambers, Hon. John Schroth.
- Commerce and Rural Industries.—John H. Scudder, J. Wesley Cornell, A. R. Kuser.
- Addresses and Public Meetings.—Hon. Lewis Parker, Judge Wm. M. Lanning, Edward H. Stokes.
- Statistics and Publications.—Edmund C. Hill, Clayton L. Traver, R. L. Dobbins.
- Membership.—Barton B. Hutchinson, Dr. David Warman, Eugene M. Coffield.
- Transportation.—WM. DOLTON, HON. FRANK A. MAGOWAN, JOSEPH STOKES.
- Municipal Improvements.—Robt. W. Kennedy, William Johnston, John Exton.
- Railroads, Telegraphs and Telephones.—J. T. Ridgway, George F. Wilson, J. C. Bloom.
- Streets, Roads and Bridges.—George E. Fell, John V. Snedeker, John W. Sutphin.
- Sanitation.—Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Dr. Wm. W. L. Phillips, Joshua F. Hancock.
- Education and Library.—Hon. A. J. Rider, Frank O. Briggs, Prof. O. P. Steves.
- New Manufactories.—P. J. FITZGIBBON, B. M. PHILLIPS, J. RIDGWAY FELL.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade of the city of Trenton was organized in 1868. It has always been composed of the best men of the city; it has been successful in moulding public opinion and in advancing the material interests of the city. Many of its members fill public offices, and indirectly its power is greater than apparent; scarcely any improvement of the city during the last quarter of a century has been accomplished until indorsed by the Board of Trade, and vice versa, the Board's disapproval of any scheme has generally sufficed to kill the scheme. Board occupies handsome first-floor rooms in the heart of the city. The rooms are handsomely furnished, supplied with telephone, newspapers and modern conveniences, and are always open. Public meetings for city improvement, for relief, and for general welfare are usually held in the Board's rooms, which are never charged for. Occasional addresses by eminent visitors or prominent citizens are arranged for by a special committee. The Board at present is alive, strong and prosperous.

Following the custom of other Boards of Trade in issuing annual reports, recounting the current Board of Trade work, and collating the records of the various branches of municipal affairs, together with other matters of public importance, the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton herewith issues a similar report.

It is also designed to give to non-residents a fair idea of the industries of Trenton and its advantages as a place of business and of residence. The present publication has been somewhat delayed by the tardiness of the city officials in issuing the yearly city reports, incident to the disarrangements of previous methods caused by the recent consolidation of Trenton and its suburbs. As far as possible, all statistics in the present report have been taken from the latest annual reports issued before July 1st, 1889.

PRESIDENT HIDER'S RETIRING ADDRESS,

FEBAUARY 28TH, 1889.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—This being the first annual meeting under the new constitution, it seems proper that something should be said by your presiding officer, although a report is not required from him.

This, however, is an occasion when something may be said with propriety concerning the progress that has been marked during the year which has now drawn to a close.

I think it may be truthfully said that the past year has been characterized by the greatest activity of any in the history of the Board, and, as a rule, activity in organizations of this kind, means usefulness; and reasoning from this premise, we conclude the Board has been of service to the community. In a brief review of these activities, it shall not be for self-glorification, but to inspire greater zeal and purpose for the future.

In my annual address two years ago, I made use of the following language: "Organizations of this character pass through three successive stages—first, active; second, passive; third, progressive. If they survive the second, and enter upon the third, they have a long lease of life and a good prospect for three-fold usefulness. Under the leadership of such men as Roebling, Hewitt and others of like stamp, the Trenton Board of Trade passed her first stage of activity, and the amount of good accomplished for the city and its varied interests would be difficult to estimate.

"There can be little doubt but that for the past few years the Board has been living through its second or passive stage. The question of the hour is, shall it enter upon its third or progressive stage, or shall it die in the passage? Certainly there is no less work to be done than when the Board was first organized.

"With the growth and prosperity of our city, the more multiplied and varied become its interests, and the more jealously they need to be guarded.

"I am not sure but that during the passive stage of the Board's existence we have allowed our bridges to be cut away,

and our lands occupied by those who have no right to them, and our thoroughfares to be closed, and commerce to be obstructed, not only with our neighbors, but within our own borders. short, I am quite sure that we have permitted this. Can we be loyal to the city of our adoption or birth and permit these encroachments, which must have no other effect than to strangle our growth and prosperity? Methinks I hear the response from loyal hearts. The Trenton Board of Trade shall not languish nor die in its passive state, but enter at once on its progressive state of usefulness. Its power shall be felt and wielded for good till our loved city shall become what she deserves to be-the leading commercial and manufacturing city in New Jersey; till we shall stand at the head in all that pertains to greatness to a city; till every street shall be open to commerce, unobstructed even by a railroad crossing; till every child shall have a seat in the public schools; till provision is made for the health of our city, by a complete system of sewerage; till our now waste lands are turned into public parks and pleasure grounds, for the happiness especially of our laboring classes. Till these are accomplished, the Trenton Board of Trade cannot be spared from existence, nor excused from a progressive and active course. Will you help to bring about these desirable results by your presence, your voice and counsel in our meetings?"

To look back and see how much that was outlined here has been realized, the words seem almost prophetic.

None can doubt, for a moment, that the Board has really and truly entered upon that progressive stage.

The "annual" prayer of the Secretary for more members has been more than realized. We have no particular want in that direction now; let him, therefore, direct his supplications for greater earnestness and work on the part of those who have joined hands with us.

Thoroughfares that were closed have been opened, and the bridges that were cut away during the passive stage of the Board are being rebuilt. Jackson street bridge is completed. The famous "Hill street" and Southard street bridges, two gigantic enterprises, are approaching completion with marvelous speed, which betokens good for the future. We most desire at present a free bridge across the Delaware.

Our streets and thoroughfares are being opened up and improved, but there is still great room for improvement. We want better pavements, and more of them, and we want them now. In the matter of roads and drive-ways leading into Trenton, we are behind the age. The Board has agitated the subject, and our efficient Street Committee is paving the way by securing needed legislation. Bad roads are a serious drawback and a curse to any community. They are a tax on necessities that protects and profits nobody.

The Delaware has not yet been dammed, but we are drawing near the time when it must be. I am assured by the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city that, with the privilege granted, his company would at once double its plant, and I am sure that other enterprises would be proportionately stimulated.

An Inter-State Fair has been established on the paying and staying basis, and its President tells us its plant and equipment have no equals this side of St. Louis.

Consolidation has been accomplished during the year, and we confess to a feeling of pride that we can say with one of old, "I am a citizen of no mean city." Its results are already perceptible in bringing us nearer together. Where there is community of interest, the chasms are bound to be bridged. If our neighbors over the river meet our offers, we will soon have a free bridge across the Delaware.

Sewers have come, and their benefits are already being realized, and the people are wondering how they lived so long without them. It will require little urging to have their benefits extended to every part of the city. Two public parks, one of them a hundred acres in extent, are ours to enjoy, as well as for the generations yet unborn. In all these matters we should remember that we are building for the future as well as for present convenience and profit.

Our efficient School Board has not been wanting in a spirit of progress, I suppose because the workers are members of the Board of Trade. Additional facilities have been provided, and those of the most improved and modern character. A Supervising Principal has been employed, who, I believe, is doing efficient service. Our teachers are realizing, more and more, the

importance and responsibility of their calling, and the day is not far distant (if indeed it is not already here) when Trenton schools shall become noted for their thoroughness and efficiency.

In glancing over the proceedings of the Board, as compiled for my private use, I am not only gratified, but astonished at the magnitude of the assistance rendered us, and consequently the community, by the press of our city. Their reporters have been present at every meeting, and the proceedings have been most faithfully recorded and given to the public in scores of columns of interesting reading-matter.

The Board has aided the newspapers in furnishing the inspiration to this public service, and the newspapers have aided the Board in giving such hearty indorsement to their work and so great publicity to their proceedings; and in any good results flowing therefrom, they should at least share and share alike with us.

Details as to the work of the Board during the year, I leave to the Secretary and the various committees; but I will take this opportunity to express my thanks to the gentlemen who have taken the time and trouble to prepare and deliver addresses at our monthly and other meetings during the year. The thoughts they have presented have been opportune, and their words full of inspiration to self-sacrifice and devotion to public good.

And now, gentlemen of the Board of Trade, I cannot lay down my work as your presiding officer for the third term, and retire to the sphere of private membership, without expressing to you my heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy that has been shown me, and for the cheerful assistance rendered me in every effort to advance the interests and further the purposes of the organization. I am conscious of my own weaknesses, and know I have not served you as well as others might, but I have tried to do my duty, and I believe you have given me credit for that motive. The benefit of my association with you in this capacity has been greater to me than my service to you, and I shall look back upon the last three years of my labor with you to bring the Board to its present position, as the most pleasing and gratifying of my life. I cannot vacate the chair without bespeaking for my successor the same cordial support, and for the Board of Trade a large increase and long continuance in its sphere of usefulness.

THE UNION INDUSTRIAL HOME. OPENED 1889.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28th, 1889.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—In presenting my annual report, I feel that it is unnecessary to enter fully into the details of the work of the Board during the past year, as the subjects have been reported by your committees, discussed at your meetings, and so fully and ably reported in our daily press, yet the occasion seems to call for at least a brief synopsis of some of the more important matters which have engaged our attention during the year just closed.

We have witnessed a marked advancement in our Board and in the city at large—in fact, the progress and improvement have been more marked than in any one year during the past quarter of a century. Our Board has to-day three times as many members as we had a year ago. Our city, through the act of consolidation, in which this Board took an active part, has jumped to a municipality of over 60,000 inhabitants, a system of sewerage has been adopted, and a portion of it successfully laid in some of our main thoroughfares, and the city has purchased a park and opened it to the public, where thousands of our citizens have enjoyed its benefits during the past summer and autumn.

Some of our streets are in much better condition as regards paving than they were, while many others still need the intelligent attention of our city fathers to make them as they should be, a credit and not a disgrace to a city of the size of our own, and it is hoped that the coming year will see a much more marked improvement in this matter of street paving.

The number of new buildings which have been erected during the year will bear a favorable comparison with any year in our history as a city, and altogether we feel we may evince a justifiable pride in the progress we have made as a growing, thriving community.

We have in Trenton a large field for enterprising capital to become established, our natural location is advantageous, our facilities for transportation, for receiving material and distributing our manufactured products, are ample, and we extend a cordial invitation to those who are seeking a convenient, healthful and desirable place in which to locate, to visit our city and convince themselves that we are not overestimating the advantages we offer to enterprising, active business capital and energy to locate in our midst.

During the year our meetings have been very well attended, and much interest manifested in the subjects which have, from time to time, been brought before us.

At the meeting held March 1st, the Committee on Rooms reported in favor of securing our present quarters and they were authorized to lease them, and at the next regular meeting in April we occupied our commodious rooms, and the thanks of the Board were unanimously tendered to the committee, Messrs. Locke, Quigley and Sterling, for the very satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties, particularly in regard to their taste in furnishing and the general accommodations provided. At this meeting (April) our present Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and our Board became an incorporated body.

At the meeting held May 10th our rooms were formally opened, and short addresses were made by President Rider, the Secretary, Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, Ex-President Campbell and others.

At a special meeting held June 6th the Inter-State Fair project received considerable impetus, and a committee of two from each ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions, which later on proved a decided success, and the Trenton Inter-State Fair has become a successful organization in the hands of its efficient officers and public-spirited stockholders.

At the regular meeting, June 28th, the subject of our streets and roads was very thoroughly discussed, and steps taken to endeavor to secure better organized and more systematic improvement in our public highways, to which subject your committee has given much time and attention.

At our October meeting Mr. G. W. Farlee read a very able paper reviewing the growth of Trenton, and referred enthusiastically to its future prospects; the address was listened to with marked attention and appreciation.

At the regular meeting in November Ex-State Superintendent E. O. Chapman addressed the Board in regard to the "Educational Needs of Trenton," which was well received, and he was followed in his remarks by President Rider and Chief Principal Gregory of our public schools, all of whose remarks were attentively listened to by the large number of members present.

The regular meeting held on the 27th of December was marked by a very able address from Mr. Lewis Parker in regard to "City Improvements," and received the hearty approval of the members present, and the address was fully reported in the papers the following day.

Having thus briefly referred to some of the more important topics that have engaged the attention of the Board during the year, we trust the members will evince renewed interest in the meetings of the Board by their presence, which will no doubt make our organization a power for good in the community.

We have on our roll 268 members, from whom we have collected in dues \$1,405, and have received from current and past-due rents and sundries, \$694.55, making a total of \$2,099.55. This does not include the amount received and disbursed on account of the annual dinner.

Our rooms being open daily from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., they make a convenient place for many of our members to avail themselves of the accommodations provided, and we feel that our rooms are daily becoming more known and appreciated as a desirable place for them to meet their business friends.

In conclusion, we congratulate the Board at this the twenty-first annual meeting on the healthy condition of our organization, numerically and financially, and trust the coming year will fully equal, if not surpass, the one just closed, in prosperity and success.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. STELLE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7th, 1889.

To the Board of Trade of the City of Trenton:

Gentlemen—Your Trustees submit the following report:

All property belonging to the Board of Trade is in good condition. The rooms are well supplied with necessary conveniences.

Estimated value of the property, \$1,250. Insured for \$1,000 in the Standard Insurance Company of Trenton, N. J.

All accounts against the Board of Trade to this date have been paid, and the Treasurer has a balance on hand of \$71.13. The Treasurer's report will give, in detail, the receipts and expenditures for the year.

We have eight offices and a large cellar for renting. Seven offices are now taken, aggregating an income of \$700. One office and the cellar are now vacant.

The Trustees have under consideration the question of light, and believe that gas will be less expensive than the present electric light, and equally satisfactory.

OWEN H. LOCKE, WM. DOLTON, HOWELL QUIGLEY, EDMUND WOOD,

Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TRENTON, Feb. 14th, 1889.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade:

Gentlemen—The Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report of the transactions of his office for the year ending February 7th, 1889:

То	balance	\$615	59
"	cash from Secretary	2,374	55
44	interest	10	62
	•		

		Cr.				
By cash	paid	dinner expenses, 1888	\$361	75		
""	- "	rent old room				
"	"	gas company's old room	3	80		
66	66	rent new room, to January 1st, 1889		00		
"	"	carpenter work	459	62		
"	"	furniture	233	75		
66	"	carpets and hangings	368	22		
"	"	papering and decorating				
"	"	painting and lettering signs	46	00		
66	66	architect	11	38		
"	"	legal services	30	00		
44	4.6	clock	15	00		
66	66	water rent	1	20		
"	"	hardware	13	02		
"	"	insurance	15	00		
"	66	rent of telephone	65	27		
66	"	electric light	229	00		
"	"	salaries	152	75		
"	66	watchman	10	75		
"	"	stationery, printing and advertising	114			
"	66	post-office, stamps and envelopes	19	00		
"	"	engraving	13	50		
66	66	assessment National Board	20			
"	. 66	sundries				
					\$2,929	63
В	aland	ee on hand				13
				-	\$3,000	76

Respectfully,

JNO. C. OWENS, Treasurer.

TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The following are some of the many topics considered by the Board during the year 1888:

Consolidation (accomplished).

Extension of Sewers (in progress).

The Deepening of the Delaware.

The Inter-State Fair (accomplished).

The Hill Street Bridge (accomplished).

The Southard Street Bridge (accomplished).

A Thread Works for Trenton.

Increase of Police Force (accomplished).

Macadamized Roads for the Suburbs.

Lewis Parker's Address on "City Improvements."

Purchase of a new Public Park (accomplished).

Building Associations.

Rev. Thaddeus Hogan's Address on "Religion and Commerce."

Ventilation in Schools.

Free School Books (accomplished). A Free Bridge Across the Delaware.

River Boulevard (approved and nearly a mile purchased).

New Railroad Depots (Reading R. R. \$60,000 Depot, now finished).

Abandonment of Canals (disapproved).

Hardware Manufactures.

Industrial Home (accomplished).

Damming of the Delaware.

New Police Station (accomplished).

Steam Heating Franchises.

Mr. G. W. Farlee's Address on "Growth of Cities."

Lower Railroad Rates.

Municipal Electric Light System.

Centennial of President Washington's Visit.

Wider Flanges on Street Car Rails.

Election Bribery.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The twenty-first annual dinner of the Board of Trade, held at the Trenton House, on Thursday evening, February 7th, 1889, was attended by over 200 members. The menu was as follows:

> Oysters on the Deep. Sauterne.

> > Green Turtle Soup.

Salmon, Hollandaise Sauce. Potatoes Parisienne.

Olives. Celery.

Potato Croquettes. Sweetbreads, Larded, Capon, Supreme Sauce.

French Peas. Roman Punch.

Red Head Duck. Currant Jelly. Asparagus. Sherry.

Chicken Salad Mayonnaise.

Terrapin in Cases. Champagne. Ice Cream and Ices in Forms.

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery. Roquefort and Edam. Crackers. Coffee.

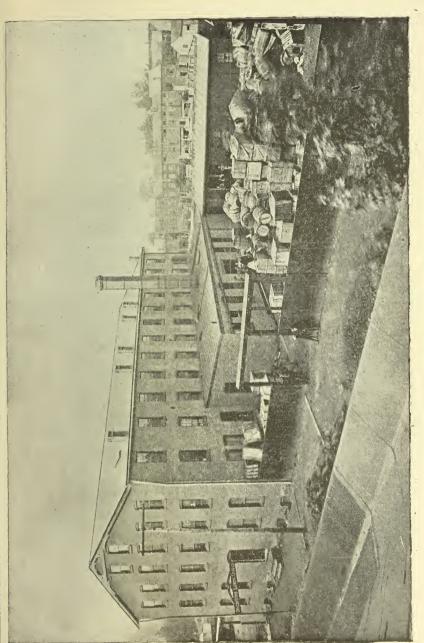
The toasts were as follows:

"Our Government, State and National"-Hon. Geo. M. Robeson.

"The City of Trenton"—Hon. Lewis Parker.
"Our Industries"—Wm. Hy. Beable, Esq.

"Gur Industries"—wm. Hy. Beable, Esq.
"Education"—Wm. W. Stelle, Esq.
"Historic Associations"—Hon. John L. Cadwalader.
"Sister Organizations"—J. C. Miller, Esq., of Newark.
"The Pulpit and the Press"—Rt. Rev. John Scarborough.

"Commerce and the Bar"-Chauncy H. Beasley, Esq.



SWANN & WHITEHEAD'S DECORATING POTTERY. SEE ADV.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS.

ASHTON, JOSEPH Joseph Ashton & Son, Leather, &c.
Ashton, Joseph, Joseph Ashton & Son, Leather, &c. Anderson, Edward J., Comptroller State of New Jersey. Apgar, W. Holt, Lawyer. Applegate, Geo. F., Optician and Jeweler. Alpaugh, S. M., Alpaugh & Magowan, Manufacturing Potters. Aller, H. C., Manager Manhattan Insurance Co. Aller, W. W. B
Apgar. W. Holt Lawver.
Applegate, Geo. F., Optician and Jeweler.
ALPAUGH, S. M Alpaugh & Magowan, Manufacturing Potters.
ALLER, H. C., Manager Manhattan Insurance Co.
ALLEN, WM. B
Brewer Hon, John Hart Pres Trenton Watch Co. and Etruria Pottery
Buchanan Hon James Member of Congress Lawyer
Brokaw W H Adam Exton & Co. Crackers
ALLEN, WM. B.,
BEER A.G. Photographer
BELL THOS. A Treasurer Trenton China Co.
Beer, A. G.,
Burgess WM. Burgess & Campbell International Pottery.
Bownan O O Trenton Terra Cotta Co
REPORT JAS F President The Jas F Brook Rubber Co.
Ruchanan Las Counselor-at-Law
Buchanan, Jas., Counselor-at-Law. Briggs, Frank O.,
Broom I C Rloom & Godley Wholesele Redding
RAMEORD CHAS V Transcher City Reilway Co.
BLOOM, J. C., Bloom & Godley, Wholesale Bedding. Bamford, Chas. Y.,
Drandi, A., Sr.,
Dram, S. Thos. J.,
BYAM, S. THOS. J., Supt. Trenton Watch Co. Backes, J. H.,
ROWNEY ROPE R Chief Clark New Jarger State Prices
Reports (1) Peng P
Bergen, Gilbert R., Bergen Bros., Wholesale Produce. Barton, Eugene E., Real Estate. Beasley, C. H.,
Prior Ex. C H
Reports S W Traveling Agent
BERGEN, S. W., BARLOW, GEO. A., BARNES, WM. H., Druggist.
DARLOW, GEO. A.,
DARNES, WM. 11.,
DARNETT, JOHN,
BARNETT, JOHN,
DURTON, 510M H., Contractor and builder.
BROWN, CHAS. P.,
Correct I A Process & Compbell International Determined
CAMPBELL, J. A.,
Convers W. J
CONVERY, W. J.,
Consequent A
CRESSE, J. A., Book and Job Printer. CHAMBERS, HON. THOS. S., Trenton Gas Light Co.
CHAMBERS, 110N. THOS. S., Trenton Gas Light Co.
Cornell, J. W., County Surrogate.

CRISP, W. H.,
Cole, Isaac W., Cole & Kunsman, Dry Goods. Clemmer, Jas. N., Insurance. Cook, H. T., Pres. Cook Storage Warehouse Co.
CLEMMER, JAS. N., Insurance.
Соок, Н. Т., Pres. Cook Storage Warehouse Co.
CLAYTON, ALBERT,
COFFIELD, E. M General Advertising Agent.
CASE, H. C., West, Clark & Case, Wholesale Grocers,
Coleman Rutherpropp Counselor-at-Law
COVON IONATHAN SP. Pres Caramic Art Co.
CARRY P. H. Moson and Contractor
Class Cyrta D
CLAYTON, ALBERT,
CAMP, SHERMAN P., Secretary Trenton Watch Co.
COCHRAN, ANDREW, Pres. Equitable Pottery Co. Cain, Gardner H., Case & Cain, Real Estate Brokers.
CAIN, GARDNER H., Case & Cain, Real Estate Brokers.
De Cou, J. C., Druggist.
Dolton, Wm., Dolton & Co., Wholesale Grocers, also Pres. Standard Fire
Insurance Co.
Donnelly, Hon. Richard A., Clothing and Furnishings.
DARRAH, J. H., Fell & Darrah, Real Estate and Insurance.
Dunn, Philip, Jr., Dunn, Baker & De Cou, Wholesale Boots.
DAVIS, EUGENE S., Davis & Bainbridge, Coal and Lime.
Davis, Eugene S., Davis & Bainbridge, Coal and Lime. Dunn, Alex., Pres. Dunn Hardware and Paint Co. Delp, J. A. H.,
DELP J. A. H. Agricultural Implements
DIPPORT DR CHAS
DIPPOLT, DR. CHAS., Dentist. DEAN, JESSE,
Departs D. T
Doroghue, T. J.,
DONOGHUE, T. J.,
Doyle, Willis R., Doyle & White, Lumber and Coal.
Deutz, Richard J., Manufacturing Jeweler. Davis, A. R.,
Davis, A. R., Pres. Davis Soap and Chemical Co.
EARLEY, WM. H.,
English, Jos. R., Furniture and Carpets.
Exton, John, Adam Exton & Co., Crackers.
Exton, John, Adam Exton & Co., Crackers. Emmons, H. H., Pres. New Jersey Flint and Spar Co.
EVANS, EDW. W., Lawyer, Treas. City Gas Light Co. EXTON, ADAM, Adam Exton & Co., Crackers.
Exton, Adam Exton & Co., Crackers.
ENGEL, C. C.,
FARRELL LAWRENCE Furniture and Carnets
FITZGIBBON P. I. Fitzgibbon & Crisn Carriage Builders
Fri I Ripaway Foll & Dawrel Real Estate and Inquience
Francisco Circ. E. Monufacturing Detter
Fell, Geo. E., Manufacturing Potter. Fell, John B., Fell & Roberts, Brick Manufacturers.
FELL, JOHN B.,
Fell, Peter, Brick Manufacturer. Fell, Wm. W.,
FELL, WM. W., Wm. W. Fell & Co., Brick Manufacturers.
Furman & Kite, Carpenters and Builders.
Forman, Chas. H.,
Farlee, G. W.,
FAY, CHAS., Partner Delaware Pottery Co.

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FITZGEORGE, EDWIN, Proprietor Trenton Times.
FITZGERALD, THOS. F., Partner "Sunday Advertiser."
Frank, Robert J.,
Green, Chas. E., Counselor-at-Law.
GILL, BENNINGTON, B. Gill & Son, Trenton Agricultural Works.
Grant, Edward E., G. W. Grant & Son, Dry Goods.
GILKYSON, Jos. R., Freight Agent Pennsylvania R. R.
GUMMERE, BARKER, Counselor-at-Law.
FITZGERALD, THOS. F., FITZGERALD, THOS. F., FRANK, ROBERT J., GREEN, CHAS. E., GILL, BENNINGTON, GRANT, EDWARD E., GILKYSON, JOS. R., GUMMERE, BARKER, GOOCH, LYMAN F., GRENNINGTON, GRANT, EDWARD F., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GRENNINGTON, GRANT, EDWARD G., GRANT, EDWARD E., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GOOCH, LYMAN F., GRENNINGTON, Wholesale Tobacco
GASKILL, JOS. R.,
Godley, J. F., Bloom & Godley, Wholesale Bedding.
Golding, WM., Treas. Golding & Sons Co., Flint Works.
HEWITT, HON. ABRAM S. (N. Y.), Pres. Trenton Iron Co.
Hancock, Wm., Banker.
HEWITT, WM., Vice-Pres. Trenton Iron Co.
HILL, THOS. C., Thos. C. Hill & Son, Wholesale Bakers.
HILL, EDMUND C Thos. C. Hill & Son. Wholesale Bakers.
HANCOCK, JOSHUA F Wholesale Baker.
HANCOCK, WM.,
HENDRICKSON WM. C. Wm. C. Hendrickson & Co. China Decorators
HOGAN REV. THADDEUS Pastor Church of the Sacred Heart.
HENDRICKSON E. G. Butcher
Hooper Loun W Contractor and Builder
HENDRICKSON, E. G., HENDRICKSON, E. G., HOOPER, JOHN W., LOCONTRACTOR and Builder. HAVEN, WILSON D., HILSON, CLEAVELAND, HUNT, DR. E. M., District Agent Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. HEIL, J. H., HUNLEY, MICHAEL Manager, Delayager River Lee Co.
HILSON CLEAVELAND Manufacturing Potton
Hysym Dr. F. M. Dhysician State Poard of Health
How Love D. Dietwist Agent Myttel Deneft Life Lee Co.
Horr, John D., District Agent Mutual Belefit Life Ins. Co.
Henry Manual Delever Delever Discontinuaturers.
HURLEY, MICHAEL, Manager Delaware River Ice Co.
HURLEY, MICHAEL,
HUNT, WM.,
HOOPER, ENOCH C. F., Dunn Paint and Hardware Co
JAQUES, S. R., Cook & Jaques, Jewelers.
Johnston, Robt. S., Contractor and Builder.
JAQUES, S. R., Cook & Jaques, Jewelers. JOHNSTON, ROBT. S.,
JOHNSTON, WM.,
Katzenbach, F. S., . F. S. Katzenbach & Co., Hardware and Plumbing.
Katzenbach, Peter, Proprietor Trenton House. Katzenbach, Fred. F., Bookkeeper Trenton House.
Katzenbach, Fred. F., Bookkeeper Trenton House.
Kennedy, R. W., Green & Kennedy, Lumber.
Kelsey, Hon. H. C., Secretary of State, also Treas. Buckthorn Fence Co.
Kulp, Philip C., Kulp & English, Brick Manufacturers.
Kulp, Philip C., Kulp & English, Brick Manufacturers. Kaufman, S. E., Crockery and House Furnishings.
Kuser, A. R., Agent Peter Doelger's Beer.
KUSER, A. R., Agent Peter Doelger's Beer. KUGLER, JACOB, Millwright. KAFER, CHAS. W.,
KAFER, CHAS. W., Cubberley & Kafer, Carpenters and Builders.
LOWTHORP, F. C., Jr., Counselor-at-Law.

Locke, Owen H., Boots and Shoes.
LINBURG, W. H.,
LOWTHORP, F. C Retired Engineer.
LOCKE, OWEN H., Boots and Shoes. LINBURG, W. H.,
LAWSHE ALERED Denuty Clerk Supreme Court
LITTLE HON H S
LITTLE, HON. H. S., Lawyer. LAWTON, LEWIS, Builder Pottery Kilns. LEE, JAS. G., Pope & Lee, China Decorators.
Lee Lee C. Popo & Lee Chine Descriptors
Let of Energy II
LALOR, FRANK H., Druggist. Moses, John, Pres. Glasgow Pottery Co., also Pres. Mechanics' Bank, also
Pres. Real Estate, Safe Deposit, Trust and Investment
Co.
Moses, James, Pres. Mercer Pottery Co., also Pres. People's Electric Light
Co.
MURPHY, JOHN L., Pres. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co.
Magowan, Hon. F. A., Pres. Trenton Rubber Co., Pres. Empire Rubber Co.,
Pres. Empire Pottery Co., and Pres. Trenton
Oil Cloth Co.
Murphy, E. H., Lawyer, Vice-Pres. Real Estate, Safe Deposit, Trust and
Investment Co.
Mountford, E., Burroughs & Mountford, Eagle Pottery.
McCullough, Dr. W. G.,
MUTCHLER, WM.,
MacPherson, Geo. W., Counselor-at-Law, Sec. Greenwood Cemetery,
Mountford, E.,
Manning & Sons, Furniture Manufacturers,
Moses Howard B. Glascow Pottery.
MADDOCK JOHN Maddock & Sons Manufacturing Potters
Manpook A M Maddock & Sons, Manufacturing Potters
May Morrie
MAY, MORRIS, Jeweler. MARGERUM, M. R., Jr.,
Mynnay C. Enwann
McRay, C. Edward, Murray, wintenead & Murray, Rubber.
MCCAIN, JAS.,
MURPHY, JAS.,
McCain, Jas.,
NAAR, S. G, Counselor-at-Law.
OWENS, COL. JOHN C.,
OLIPHANT, RICHARD C., Oliphant & Co., Delaware Pottery.
OLIPHANT, ALEX. C., . Brook, Oliphant & Co., Mechanical Rubber.
OLIPHANT, ALEX. C., Brook, Oliphant & Co., Mechanical Rubber. PHILLIPS, DR. W. W. L.,
Parson, John L., Supt. Prudential Life Ins. Co.
Packer, Geo. N., Coal and Wood.
Pierson, Leslie C.,
POLAND, WM. A., Architect.
PIERSON, LESLIE C.,
PARKER, LEWIS, Treas. Trenton Savings Fund Society.
PHILLIPS, B. M., Real Estate.
PHILLIPS, B. M., Real Estate. Parkinson, E. S.,
TARRINGON, 13. D.,

Perrine, Lewis, Jr., Manager Trenton Horse Railroad Co.
Perrine, Lewis, Jr., Manager Trenton Horse Railroad Co. Quigley, Howell,
RICHEY, HON. A. G., A. G. Richey & Son, Counselors-at-Law-
RIDER, HON. A. J., Pres. Capital City Commercial College.
RISDON, L. B., L. B. Risdon & Bro., Wholesale Flour Merchants.
RICHARDS, E. V., Furniture Dealer, also City Tax Receiver.
RIDGWAY, J. T., Vice-Pres. Star Rubber Co. Rusling, Gen. Jas. F., Counselor-at-Law, Pres. Broad St. Land Asso.
Rusling, Gen. Jas. F., Counselor-at-Law, Pres. Broad St. Land Asso.
RONAN, ALBERT T., Wm. W. Fell & Co., Brick Manufacturers.
RICE, DR. WM.,
RONAN, ALBERT T.,
RICKEY, W. P., Freight and Passenger Agent P. & R. R. R.
RICE Jos. Jos Rice & Son Clothiers
RICE, Jos., Jos. Rice & Son, Clothiers. Ronan, J. Howard, J. Howard Ronan & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Rocker Dr. R. R. Physician
ROGERS, DR. R. R.,
Power I was w
ROWE, LINSLY, Clerk United States District Court. STOKES, EDWARD H.,
STOKES, EDWARD II.,
Scudder, Hon. Edw. W., Justice Supreme Court. Steward, Jonathan, Wholesale Grocer, Pres. Trenton China Co.
STEWARD, JONATHAN, Wholesale Grocer, Fres. Tremon China Co.
SLADE, FRED. J.,
Since Territoria Territoria
STRADLING, LAFAYETTE,
SNEDEKER, J. V., Contractor and Builder.
SUTPHIN, J. RICHARD, Sutphin & La Rue, Livery Stables.
STERLING, E. B.,
SNEDEKER, J. V.,
Shepherd, Dr. Cornelius,
Schroth, Hon. John, Bottler.
STEVES, Dr. O. P., Supt. N. J. State Model School.
SWEATMAN, H. C.,
STAPLER, J. T., Proprietor Pullen Trenton Cracker Co.
Schoonover, John, Insurance.
Schoonover, John,
SMITH, JOHN I.,
SKIRM, WM. H., Partner D. P. Forst & Co., also Pres. City Railway Co.
Scudder & Dunham, Merchants.
SICKEL WELLING The United Rubber Co.
SICKEL, WELLING, The United Rubber Co. SUTPHIN, JOHN W., Ice, Coal and Lime.
Superv. John A.,
Steen, John A., Attorney-at-Law. Stahl, Col. E. C.,
STARL, COL. E. C.,
STOKES, W. J. B., Wilson & Stokes, Coal and Wood.
Snook, H. W.,
STEVENSON, GEO. H., Geo. H. Stevenson & Sons, Planing Mills.
SHELLENBERGER, H. H.,
SUTTON, ISRAEL S.,
Schellenger & Co., Builders' Mill Work.
SHELLENBERGER, H. H., SUTTON, ISRAEL S., SCHELLENGER, A., A. Schellenger & Co., Builders' Mill Work. SKILLMAN, E. V. D., Skillman Hardware Co.

SERPHOS, S. N.,	Hats, Boots and Shoes.
SERPHOS, S. N.,	Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
TAYLOR, HON, JOHN. The John Taylor	Co., Pork Packers and Cattle Dealers,
also Pres. I	nter-State Fair Association.
also Pres. In Traver, Clayton L., Titus, Albert,	Bookseller.
TITUS, ALBERT,	B. W. Titus' Sons, Woolen Mills.
TAYLOR, JAS. C.,	J. C. Taylor & Sons, Undertakers.
THOMSON, C. W.,	Stenographer.
TABRAM, J. C.,	House Furnishing Goods.
TABRAM, J. C.,	Sinclair, Vannest & Co., Clothing.
VANNATTA, GEO. W., VROOM, HON. G. D. W., VANSANT, ISAIAH, VAN CLEVE, JAS. G.,	Coal and Wood.
VROOM, HON. G. D. W.,	Lawyer, Pres. Board of Health.
VANSANT, ISAIAH,	Shoe Manufacturer.
VAN CLEVE, JAS. G.,	Funeral Director and Embalmer.
WILSON, SAMUEL K.,	Woolen Mills.
WILSON, SAMUEL K.,	Henry Wood's Sons, Iron and Steel.
WHITEHEAD, Jos.,	Hamilton Rubber Co.
Wilkinson, O. D.,	Capitalist.
WILSON, WESLEY E.,	Carpets and Oil Cloths.
WILKINSON, O. D.,	Carpets and Oil Cloths.
WILSON, GEO. F.,	Druggist.
Warman, Dr. David,	Physician.
WILLIAMS, C. T.,	. Williams & Colville, Furniture.
Worthington, A. L., Van (Camp & Worthington, Fire Insurance.
WOOD IRA W	Counselor-at-Law
Walter, Hon. Fred.,	Grocer.
WEEKS, DR. H. M.,	Physician.
WHITTAKER, JOHN H.,	Surveyor and Architect.
Walton, Wm.,	. Chas. Walton & Son, Flour Mills.
WHITEHEAD, R. R., MI	ırray, Whitehead & Murray, Rubber.
WHITEHEAD, WM. R., Mu	ırray, Whitehead & Murray, Rubber.
Weller, H. H., Hirem Weller	's Sons, Shipwrights, Coal and Wood.
Walsh, Frank J.,	Photographer.
Wentz, Christopher,	
Wilson, Jas. H.,	Jas. H. Wilson & Co., Wall Papers.
Woodruff, Jos. R.,	. O. F. Niedt & Co., Soap Works.
WALKER, CHAS. H., Walk	er & Walker, Coal, Wood and Grain.
Yard, Jos. B.,	Iron Railings.
YARD, FRED. B., M. M.	. Yard's Furnishings and Trimmings.
YARD, WM. H.,	Teller Trenton Savings Fund Society.
YARD, W. F.,	Manager.
Young, Theo. W.,	Coal and Wood.
Young, Willard H.,	Coal and Wood.



VIEW FROM ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SPIRE.

CITY OF TRENTON:

Its History, Government, Recent Enlargement, Population, Climate, Sanitation, Water-Supply, Sewerage, Fire Protection, Mortuary Statistics,
Finances, and other Public Affairs.

The City of Trenton is Beautifully and Healthfully Located at the Head of Tide Water, on the River Delaware, and is the Capital of the State of New Jersey.

It was Settled about 1680 by Mahlon Stacy, was the Battle-ground of two Important Battles during the Revolutionary War, and in 1784 was the seat of the National Government.

It has a Population of 65,000 to 68,000 Inhabitants.

It has Unsurpassed Railroad Communications, being on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is Connected by a four-mile Branch with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad System.

It is Connected via Bordentown with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and has Short and Direct Connection by the Belvidere Delaware Route with the Coal and Iron Regions of Pennsylvania.

It has Forty-one Daily Trains to New York and Fifty-one to Philadelphia, and the Fares are Low.

It has good Canal Facilities with Cheap Transportation Rates.

It has daily Steamboat Connection with Philadelphia, via the River Delaware.

It has Low Freights and Frequent Mails.

It is the Central Point of Distribution between New York and Philadelphia.

It is within Two Hours of Long Branch and the Sea-shore.

It has Telegraph Connections with All Points, and Long-distance Telephone Connection with all points East of Chicago.

It is the Seat of the State Legislature, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, Court of Pardons, and of the Mercer County Courts.

There are located in and near Trenton the State Capitol, United States Court House, State Law Library, State Normal and Model Schools, State Deaf-Mute School, State Insane Asylum, State Industrial School for Girls, State Prison and State Arsenal.

It is the Center of the Pottery Trade, and Manufactures Half the China and Crockery produced in the United States.

It sends out 200 Drummers.

Its Corporate Limits have Recently been Extended.

It is Well Governed, has a Small Debt and Low Taxes.

It is a Healthy City, has Excellent Surface Drainage and an admirable System of Sewers.

It has an Abundance of the Purest Water.

It is Well Lighted by both Electricity and Gas.

It has an Efficient Police force of Sixty Men.

It maintains a well-managed Fire Department, with all Modern Appliances.

It has Splendid Schools—a Normal School for training teachers, a Model School maintained by the State, a free High School, and twenty-one Grammar schools, besides two Business Colleges and several private Art and Music schools.

It has Twenty Miles of Streets, many of which are Well Paved.

It has a Park of a hundred acres that is a Perfect Gem; a Public Square, and many large Open Spaces about the Public Buildings.

It has begun the Construction of a Boulevard or River Drive, which will extend Five Miles along the River Delaware.

It has begun the Erection of a \$60,000 Monument to commemorate the Battle of Trenton.

It has Churches of almost Every Denomination, and a live Young Men's Christian Association.

It has Eight Hotels of the larger kind, with a Capacity of 1,200 guests.

It has Superior Markets, supplied with the best meats, vegetables, fruits and produce. 'Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays being the farmers' market days.

It has four National Banks, a Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and a strong, well-managed Savings Bank.

It has four Daily Newspapers, a Sunday Paper, eight Weeklies and a Bi-weekly.

It has a Telephone System with 450 local subscribers.

It has Street Cars running to Every Part of the City and Suburbs.

It has a beautiful Opera House and a Masonic Temple, and numerous smaller halls.

It has a Public Library of 8,000 volumes, besides the State Library of 34,000 volumes.

It has a free Hospital, a free Dispensary, a Children's Home, a Widows' and Single Women's Home, a Day Nursery and a Society for Organizing Charity.

It has progressive Building and Loan Associations.

It offers numerous attractions of a sporting nature. It has a fleet of yachts and sail boats on the river, a Riding Academy, a Driving Park, two Bicycle Clubs, a gymnasium, and a Middle States League Base Ball Club.

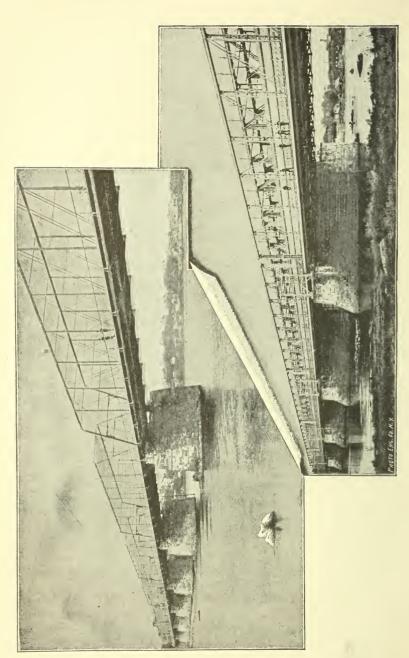
It has a Choral Society of 140 members.

It has a National Fair for a permanent exhibition, similar to the St. Louis Fair.

It has Potteries, Pork-packing Establishments, Rolling and Wire Mills, Rubber Works, Woolen Mills, Oil-cloth Works, Watch Factories, Flint Mills, Lumber Mills, Spice Mills, Terracotta Works and foundries.

It manufactures Carriages and Wagons, Boots and Shoes, Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Tools and Anvils, Hardware, Bows and Felloes, Bricks and Fire Bricks, Brushes, Carpets, Cigars, Chains, Saddlery, Barrels, Fertilizers, Paper Boxes, Organs and Pianos, Pumps, Saws and Saw Teeth, Soaps and Watch cases.

Its People are Intelligent, Liberal and Hospitable, and they Cordially Welcome New Residents.



THE TWO DELAWARE BRIDGES, AT TRENTON.

THE HISTORY OF TRENTON.

The first settlers of Trenton located themselves on the Lowlands, or what the Indians called Littleworth, in 1676, where they purchased the land, occupied and improved it to a considerable extent. In 1692, the district was inundated by an overflow of the river, and the dwellings, for the most part, were destroyed, while the inhabitants barely escaped with their lives. The founders of the city, after this bitter experience, located themselves on higher ground, farther removed from the river; but to-day the district of the Lowlands is covered with buildings, and forms a very desirable portion of the city.

How Trenton came to acquire its present appellation is not quite clear, but tradition has it that it was so named out of compliment to Judge William Trent. This gentleman, in 1690, purchased a grist mill which had been established ten years before by Mahlon Stacy. Judge Trent was also the owner of considerable land in the neighborhood, was the first Chief Justice of New Jersey, and for many years was a member and the Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1719, the settlers had so multiplied that they began to entertain the notion that they were entitled to have their settlement known by a name of some kind. Some of the residents called it Yardstown, others Trents-town, and as Trenton "was considered the handsomest name, they concluded so to call it."

It was not until about twenty years after this event that Trenton began to show any signs of growth and advancement. In that year several new structures, including a Friends' meeting-house, were built, and in 1748 the place contained about a hundred houses. In the latter year a Swedish traveler named Kalm visited Trenton, and he wrote thus of it:

"Trenton is a long, narrow town, situated at some distance from the river Delaware, in a sandy plain. It is reckoned thirty miles from Philadelphia. It has two small churches, one for the people belonging to the Church of England, the other for the Presbyterians. The houses are built partly of stone, though most of them are made of wood or planks, commonly two stories high, together with a cellar below the building and

kitchen underground close to the cellar. The houses stand at a moderate distance from one another and are commonly built so the street passes along one side of the houses, while gardens of different dimensions bound the other side. In each garden is a draw-well. The place is reckoned very healthy. The houses are, within, divided into several rooms by their partitions of boards. * * *

"The inhabitants of the place carried on a small trade with the goods which they got from Philadelphia, but their chief gain consisted in the arrival of the numerous travelers between that city and New York, for they are commonly brought from the Trenton yachts from Philadelphia to Trenton, or from thence to Philadelphia. But from Trenton, farther to New Brunswick, the travelers go in wagons, which set out every day for that place. Several of the inhabitants also subsist on the carriage of all sorts of goods, which are sent in great quantities, either from Philadelphia to New York or thence to the former place, for between Philadelphia and Trenton all goods go by water, but between Trenton and New Brunswick they are all carried by land, and both these conveniences belong to the people of this town. For the yachts which go between this place and the capital of Pennsylvania they usually pay a shilling and six pence, Pennsylvania currency, per person, and every one pays besides for his baggage. Every passenger must provide meat and drink for himself and pay some settled fare. Between Trenton and New Brunswick a person pays six shillings and six pence, and the baggage is likewise paid for separately."

In the same year that the writer, just quoted, visited New Jersey's capital, the inhabitants were feeling proud of the progress they had made, and looking forward to greater growth and prosperity, and believing that these would be enhanced if the English sovereign, then the lord of the State, could be induced to grant them a charter of incorporation as a borough, Governor Lewis Morris headed a petition, subscribed to by the inhabitants, to King George II., stating that Trenton was at the head of sloop navigation; that a variety of circumstances rendered the place favorable for business, and that its interests would be greatly promoted by such an act. The prayer was granted, and the royal charter was wide and broad in its liberality, for it embraced within the borough's limits very nearly the whole of the present county of Mercer, of which Trenton is now the seat of justice. All the blessings expected under the

charter, however, were not realized, and two years after having the charter granted to them the inhabitants surrendered it to the King. Then for forty years the town was without incorporation. In the meantime the country passed through

The Stirring Times of the Revolution,

In which Trenton figured prominently. In August, 1776, a powerful British army had come in ships against New York. Washington was there with many troops, but after a great deal of fighting at Brooklyn and White Plains, he was forced to quit the place and give it up to the British. Several American forts were also taken, and the provincial army, now very much reduced, retreated to New Jersey. Washington and his forces were pursued, and on the 8th of December they crossed the Delaware from Trenton to the Pennsylvania side of the river. The pursuers were Hessians, who came from Hesse, in Germany. and had been hired by the British to come to this country and fight for them against the Americans. They were under the command of Colonel Rahl. Though the river was not frozen, the Hessians, either out of fear or policy, decided not to continue the pursuit across the river, and they went into camp on the Trenton side. On the opposite side, the Americans also went into camp, and Washington wrote of his soldiers that they were quite barefoot and ill-clad.

At this time the British officers thought that the Revolution had been almost squelched, and large numbers of the American people feared that the power of England was about to triumph over the liberties of the country. An event, however, soon occurred that revived their sinking courage. On the morning of the 26th of December, Washington and his army recrossed the Delaware, surprised and completely routed the enemy, of whom about a thousand were taken prisoners, and their commander, Colonel Rahl, was killed. This event astonished the British, while it enlisted from them admiration for the skill and bravery of Washington and his men. At the same time the delight of the American people knew no bounds. As soon as victory had been achieved, Washington retreated to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware—not to be idle, but to plan other

movements, for he was alive to the fact that the British soldiers. under the command of Lord Cornwallis, would soon be in hot pursuit, determined to wreak vengeance for the victory obtained over the Hessians. Lord Cornwallis, with his army, speedily found his way to Trenton and encamped there. Washington, with a handful of men, determined to give battle to Cornwallis, and on January 1st, 1777, he crossed the river to Trenton. On the following day he, either by superior courage or skill, baffled, if he did not actually defeat, the enemy. The fighting began in the morning on the northern side of Trenton, and closed in the evening at the bridge over the Assanpink, in the city. the battle, Lieutenant James Monroe, of a Virginia regiment, and afterward the fifth President of the United States, was, while leading the vanguard, wounded in the left shoulder, and the weather was so intensely cold that several American soldiers were frozen to death. Washington, being on the opposite side of the Assanpink creek when the day's fight ended, had strongly guarded the passes and conceived the idea of withdrawing from his position at midnight and making a forced march on the rear of the detachment of the enemy at Princeton. To conceal his movements from Cornwallis, Washington had stationed guards to perform their usual rounds until near daylight, and kept camp-fires burning all night. Washington reached Princeton early in the morning, and would have completely surprised the British had not three of their regiments met him on their way to join Lord Cornwallis' camp.

After a hot engagement, in which Washington bravely led his troops, the British were forced back, with a loss of 100 killed and 300 prisoners. These victories naturally revived the hopes of the American army and the entire country, and their results were of the utmost importance to the cause. Philadelphia was saved for the winter, and New Jersey was removed from the control of the British, who, from the wholesome check they had received, were inspired with respect, if not even fear, for the Americans, and they moved with so much slowness and caution that many advantages were thereby secured for our army, which went into winter quarters at Morristown.

When victory had crowned the American army, and when Washington had been selected for the office of President, he, in

April, 1789, left his home at Mount Vernon for New York, then the seat of government. Everywhere on the route throngs gathered to gaze on the face of the hero of the Revolution. Military escorts attended him from State to State, and the honors paid him nowhere exceeded those accorded him at Trenton. The ladies of the town prepared a triumphal arch, highly ornamented with laurels and flowers, on the bridge over the Assanpink creek, and at this place General Washington was met by a party of matrons leading their daughters, who, attired in white, carried baskets of flowers in their hands, and, when they had sung the last line of an ode of two stanzas, simultaneously cast their flowers on the ground in front of the "Great Father of the Country." Washington was deeply affected, and remarked that he should never forget the incident. He wrote a note testifying to his grateful acknowledgments. The note is still in existence, and a fac-simile of it is given on another page.

Trenton Becomes a City and the Capital of the State.

When the stirring scenes enumerated had been passed through, and the country had settled down to peaceful government and to the cultivation of manufactures and commerce, the town of Trenton was, in 1790, made the seat of government of New Jersey, and on November 13th, 1792, the city of Trenton was formed from a part of the township of Trenton, with usual corporate privileges. In the following year yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, where the public offices of the United States government were then situated. While the pestilence lasted the public offices were located in Trenton. President John Adams made Trenton his home in 1798.

General Washington cannot leave this place without paperegsing his ac: knowledgments, to the Matrons and Young Ladies who received himen so hoval of grateful a manner at the Triumphal arch in Trenton, for the enquisite Jersation he poperienced in that affecting moment. - The astonishing contrast between his former and ac: tual situation at the same spot. The elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasionand the innocent appearance of The white-20led Clour who met him with the gratulatory sorp, have made such impressions on his remembrance as, he ofsures them will herer be efaced. -

Toeston April 21 1789

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION.

An account of Washington's reception is found in the files of the New York Daily Gazette, May 1st, 1789, as follows:

"Trenton has been twice memorable during the war, once by the capture of the Hessians, and again by the repulse of the whole British army, in their attempt to cross the bridge, the evening before the battle of Princeton. Recollecting these memorable circumstances, the ladies of Trenton formed a design and carried into execution, solely under their direction, to testify to his Excellency, by the celebration of these actions, the grateful sense they retained of the safety and protection afforded by him to the daughters of New Jersey.

"A triumphal arch was raised on the bridge twenty feet wide, supported by thirteen pillars. The center of the arch, from the ground, was about twenty feet. Each pillar was entwined with wreaths of evergreen. The arch, which extended about twelve feet along the bridge, was covered with laurel, and decorated in the inside with evergreens and flowers. On the front of the arch, on the side to which his Excellency approached, was the

following inscription, in large gilt letters:

"'THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS WILL BE THE PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS."

"The upper and lower sides of this inscription were ornamented with wreaths of evergreens and artificial flowers of all kinds, made for the purpose, beautifully interspersed. On the center of the arch, above the inscription, was a dome, or cupola, of flowers and evergreens, encircling the dates of those glorious actions, inscribed in large gilt letters. The summit of the dome displayed a large sunflower, which, pointing to the sun, was designed to express the sentiment or motto

"'TO YOU ALONE'

As emblematic of the unparalleled unanimity of sentiment in the millions of the United States.

"A numerous train of ladies, leading their daughters in their hands, assembled at the arch, thus to thank their Defender and Protector.

"As his Excellency passed under the arch, he was addressed in the following sonata, composed and set to music for the occasion, and sung by a number of young misses, dressed in white, and crowned with wreaths and chaplets of flowers:



WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION AT TRENTON.

"'SONATA.

""Welcome, mighty chief! once more Welcome to this grateful shore! Now no mercenary foe Aims again the fatal blow—Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair, and Matrons grave, Those thy conquering arms did save, Build for thee triumphal bowers, Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers— Strew your Hero's way with flowers.'

"Each of the singers held a basket in her hands, filled with flowers, which, when they sung, 'Strew your Hero's way with

flowers,' they scattered before him.

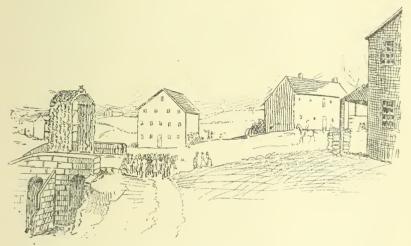
"The ladies of Trenton have displayed a degree of taste, elegance and patriotism, on this occasion, which does them the highest honor, and I believe stands unexampled; but what particularly merits observation, all expense was most carefully avoided: The materials of the structure were the most plain and unpolished, and cost the ladies but the labour of a few evenings in preparing the flowers.

"The General being presented with a copy of the sonata, was pleased to address the following card to the ladies:

"To the Ladies of Trenton, who were assembled on the 21st day of April, 1789, at the Triumphal Arch erected by them on the bridge, which extends across the Assanpink Creek:

CARD.

"'General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments, to the Matrons and Young Ladies who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at



Washington Crossing the Bridge. [From the Columbian Magazine, 1789.]

the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment.—The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot—the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion—and the innocent appearance of the white-robed CHOIR who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such an impression on his remembrance as, he assures them will never be effaced.'"

POPULATION.

The National Census of 1860 showed a population in Trenton of 17,228, and that of 1880 showed a population of 29,910. The State Census of 1885 increased the number to 45,978. At present the population is from 65,000 to 68,000, and the indications are that the Census of 1890 will show a population of 70,000 inhabitants. This increase is due to two causes—first, a genuine increase in the old city's population, and, second, to the annexation in 1888 of the borough of Chambersburg and the township of Millham, which previously had separate governments. It is probable that a further annexation will be necessary before many years.

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1889.

Mayor—Anthony A. Skirm.

City Clerk-John C. Owens.

Assistant City Clerk—J. Wallace Hoff.

City Treasurer—Charles P. Brown.

City Solicitor—William L. Dayton.

Receiver of Taxes—Ervin V. Richards.

Deputy Receivers of Taxes—Mahlon R. Margerum, W. W. Blake.

Board of Assessors—Lewis R. Williams, Alphonzo M. Pycraft, Martin Keegan.

Judge of District Court—William M. Lanning; Clerk—Luther S. Skillman.

City Surveyor—Charles C. Haven.

Street Commissioner—Samuel Kemble.

Building Inspector—Stewart D. South.

School Superintendent—Richard C. Towers.

Police Justices—John Matheson, John Tyrrell.

City Physicians—Drs. Walter D. McDonald, Elmer E. Rogers.

Overseer of the Poor—James E. Kersey.

Superintendent of Alms-House—Lewis F. Baker.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Charles P. Fields.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph—Charles C. Drake.

Board of Excise—Joseph Stokes, Chairman; Manuel Kline, John B. Fell, Thomas A. Brown, Lewis F. Mathes.

License Inspector—Thomas Edmond.

Janitor City Hall—Alexander Webber.

City Marshal—Nathan Brown.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

President—Frederick C. Overton.

Clerk-John C. Owens.

First Ward—Edmund C. Hill, Philip C. Kulp, Josiah Jones.

Second Ward—William W. L. Phillips, William S. Hancock, Barker Gummere, Jr.

Third Ward—Frederick C. Overton, John W. Barber, William J. B. Stokes.

Fourth Ward—Patrick T. Burns, John Schroth, John E. Brelsford.

Fifth Ward—Robert M. Conrad, Richard R. Rogers, Thomas Blackwood.

Sixth Ward—James Huston, Andrew Cochran, Coleman A. Gibbs.

Seventh Ward—(Vacancy), Charles Fay, James F. Brook.

Eighth Ward—Charles W. Donaghue, John M. Burgner, Benjamin B. Covert.

Ninth Ward—Joseph L. Midwood, Emory N. Yard, W. Ferdinand Dettmar.

Tenth Ward—William J. Morgan, George R. Whittaker Lewis Lawton.

Eleventh Ward—Mathew Moser, John E. Malone, Charles A. Potts.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor A. A. Skirm, in his message presented to Common Council in the spring, offers congratulations upon the consolidation which took place during the past year; recommends the immediate recognition of the annexed wards' interests; has



THE CITY HALL.

confidence in the change of method in police control; suggests a restriction of liquor traffic; recommends extension of the sewer system; praises the new sanitary code of the Board of Health; is highly gratified with the condition of our public schools; treats of the improved system of ventilation in the

new schools and the contemplated alterations in the High School; wants to see more paved streets, and would like the pavements swept oftener; recommends broader flanges on horse car rails; refers to the big bridges, nearly finished, at Southard street and at Hill street; advises the purchase of certain tracts of land to enlarge the park system and river drive; commends the fire department; urges more hose and plugs; refers with pride to financial affairs of the consolidated city and waterworks, and calls attention to the low tax rate and the general welfare of our citizens.

CITY FINANCES.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28TH	r, 1889.	
D.T.C.D.L.D.C.C.		
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand last report	\$8,564	
From Receiver of Taxes	325,314	20
Redemption of property sold for taxes	1,783	43
State railroad and canal tax	3,068	62
Hotel and license fees	67,130	50
Police court	4,110	50
District court	1,405	48
Shows and exhibitions	452	
Street Commissioner permits	440	50
Scavenger license fees	60	00
Overseer of the Poor	170	00
Rents	520	76
State schools appropriation	78,692	48
School-house bonds and premiums	20,025	
Temporary improvement certificates	18,627	
Park bonds	69,020	
Commissioner Sinking Fund surplus	10,040	
Consolidation contingent accounts	8,136	
Sundries account	188	
Temporary loans	147,172	
Street and sewer assessments	5,645	
	0,010	
Total	\$770,585	62.
	,	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Alms-House	\$7,582	20°
City Hall	4,096	56
Contingent	7,172	41
Elections	3,343	96
Fire	21,640	
Lamps	28,188	33.
Outstanding	10,122	
Police	53,286	
Poor	5,840	
	,	

Printing Salaries Streets Parks Pavements Sewers Interest on bonds Interest on temporary loans County tax, 1888 School tax, 1888 Public schools Lands purchased for public park Temporary loans Union engine-house balance Consolidation accounts Board of Health Sinking Fund Sundries Balance on hand Total		\$8,323 \$ 19,227 \$ 19,451 \$ 3,809 \$ 27,467 \$ 44,113 \$ 43,237 \$ 985 \$ 50,000 \$ 72,078 \$ 108,319 \$ 69,000 \$ 97,172 \$ 2,992 \$ 1,719 \$ 42,823 \$ 2,206 \$ 2,773 \$ \$ 8770.585 \$ 69,000 \$ 1,7529 \$ 1,71	92 57 440 220 82 330 882 99 448 43 999
		Ψ******	-
WATER-WORKS ACCOUNT			
Balance on hand last report		\$3,461 14,562	
		\$18,023	50
Paid out interest		\$16,946 1,077	
		\$18,023	50
CHAS.	P. BROW	VN,	
	City T	reasurer.	
TAX RECEIPTS FOR 1888			
Received back taxes	\$46,477 31 277,657 34 2,769 85 2,120 41	#000.004	0.1
Paid to City Treasurer Commission paid Delinquent Collector	\$327,171 12 1,853 79	\$329,024 \$329,024	
Taxes uncollected March 1st, 1889— 1885	\$6,236 23 6,815 65 15,904 75 137,855 37	\$166,812	
	DIOTE I D	7200,012	,

E. V. RICHARDS,

Receiver.

ASSESSORS' REPORT.

Following is the Board of Assessors' summary of tax assessments for the fiscal year ending February 28th, 1889:

Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Deductions.	Polls.	Dogs.	Net valuations.
First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh	\$4,202,555 2,104,529 2,111,654 1,113,611 2,320,675 582,731 2,582,912 912,917 1,599,402 1,132,826 858,551	\$2,020,444 1,216,527 379,466 668,548 709,095 97,289 451,576 356,271 283,945 320,505 161,809	\$569,988 191,757 80,120 16,908 140,669 19,575 123,332 209,083 55,406 104,196 117,558	1,177 638 1,403 1,064 1,376 557 1,863 778 1,304 525 892	170 104 125 130 139 83 281 160 165 126 194	\$5,653,011 3,129,299 2,411,000 1,765,251 2,889,101 660,445 2,911,156 1,060,105 1,827,941 1,349,135 902,802
Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh	912,917 1,599,402 1,132,826	356,271 283,945 320,505 161,809	209,083 55,406 104,196 117,558	778 1,304 525 892	160 165 126 194	1,00 1,85 1,34

Real estate valuations are about two-thirds actual values. The valuations of real estate, as given in the above report, were fixed by a special board of expert appraisers. The city tax rate is, and has been for several years, \$1.65 per \$100, including all county and State taxes.

SINKING FUND.

The Sinking Fund of the city has been admirably managed. The following totals are taken from the report for the year ending February 28th, 1889:

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last report	\$430,283	96
From City Treasurer.	42,623	99
Surplus earnings water-works		00
Interest on securities.	18,380	00
From Chambersburg Sinking Fund	6,428	57

\$502,716 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bonds redeemed Paid City Treasurer, surplus on loans Postage stamps	10,040 72	
2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		\$65,541 72
Balance now in Sinking Fund		\$437,174 80
Of this is invested in securities		\$437 174 80

JOHN S. CHAMBERS,

Treasurer.

The following "straw" from the Sunday Advertiser, of March 3d, 1889, shows the way the current flows:

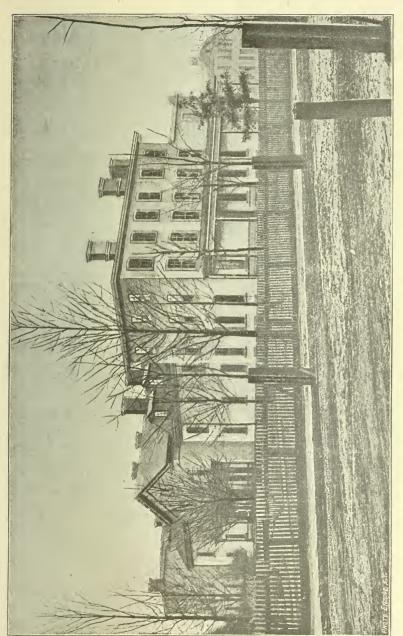
"That the credit of Mercer county is all right, was made clear Friday afternoon when Auctioneer C. T. Williams was able to sell off \$60,000 worth of county bonds at prices from 9\s^5 to 18\s^1, according as they ran from 9 to 19 years. There was an average premium to the county of nearly \$9,000. These prices are the largest ever obtained for county bonds in New Jersey or neighboring States. In Ulster county, New York, some time since, somewhat higher figures were obtained, but in that case the bonds were for a longer period. Mercer's newly-issued bonds will bear five per cent. interest The net interest accruing to the purchaser, who is a Mr. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, will be about four per cent."

SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.

Superintendent—Richard C. Towers. Supervising Principal—Benjamin C. Gregory.

The city furnishes Primary, Intermediate, Grammar School and High School education free. Books and papers are provided without cost. The general management is vested in a Superintendent elected directly by the people, at municipal elections, and a board of 22 School Trustees, two from each ward. There are 22 schools in all, 17 of which are owned by the city and 5 are rented. Three have 1 room each; ten have 4 rooms each; two have 5 rooms each; one has 7, one has 8, one has 10, one has 11 and two have 13 rooms. The enrollment for the year ending August 31st, 1888, was 6,723, and the



THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

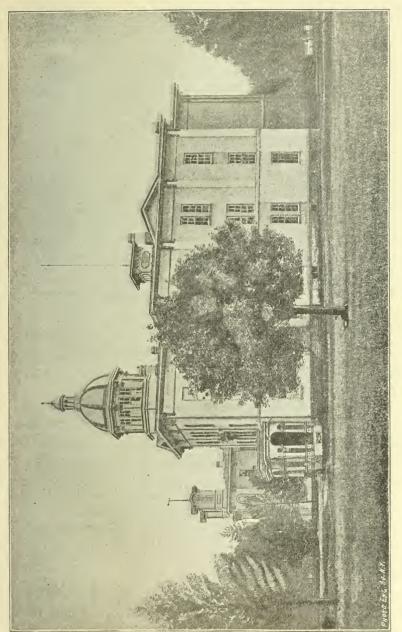
average attendance was 4,237. The enumeration of school children for 1888 was 13,402, and the enrollment was 6,723, or 50.1 per cent. Of the other 49.9 per cent., "many are at work and some are attending State, Private or Parochial schools." The Supervising Principal in his last report praises the efficiency of the present teachers, and urges more schools and more accommodations. One school is devoted exclusively to colored children. The new "Monument School" opened in February, 1889, is an ornate brick and brown-stone structure, with high-pitched slate roof. It is hard-finished in poplar, has latest patterns of improved furniture. "The heating and ventilating is supplied by the Smead, Wills & Co. apparatus, whereby each teacher can regulate the temperature of his or her room. It maintains a uniform temperature throughout the building, changing the air once in twenty minutes."

The statistics for year ending February 28th, 1889, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Balances last report	\$25,114	24
State appropriation	78,692	48
From City Treasurer	64,127	00
From Chambersburg fund	4,573	90
From Millham fund	2,303	08
Sundries	150	00
	\$174,959	80
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Teachers and janitors	\$70,098	39
Repairs, rents and furniture	6,909	58
Books and stationery	7,021	97
Fuel	5,203	46
Night school	914	50
Census	367	52
New school-house and lot	20,468	87
Incidentals	7,394	66
Balances	56,580	85
	\$174,959	80

Parochial Schools.

The Roman Catholic population of Trenton is very large, and each of the churches has its Parochial School attached. The instruction is imparted by the Sisters of Charity, and is efficient and careful.



THE NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

State Schools.

The State of New Jersey maintains at Trenton a Normal School, for the express purpose of training teachers for the public school system of the State. Admission is regulated by county representation based on population, and the expenses are exceedingly low. Each pupil pays for rooms, board, laundry, &c., but the State pays the faculty. Trenton pupils have the advantage of being allowed to reside at home. The instruction is thorough, and has contributed in no small degree to create the really high standard of New Jersey public schools. Adjoining the Normal School, and in an imposing building, is maintained a Model School, designed to give pupils of the Normal School an opportunity to study school methods and also to practice the normal teachings. Moderate tuition rates are charged, and hundreds of Trenton youths and maidens have received their education here.

Business Colleges.

There are two very successful Business Colleges in the city, and their reputation is national. Pupils have been enrolled from every State in the Union. The President of one, Hon. A. J. Rider, was lately the President of the Trenton Board of Trade.

Neighboring Educational Facilities.

Princeton College, at Princeton, Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, and the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, are so near, and the railroad accommodations are so favorable, that Trenton young men frequently reside at home while pursuing a course at either of them. At Lawrenceville, five miles from Trenton, is the famous Lawrenceville High School, on the plan of the English Rugby. It has a large endowment, but the expenses are higher than average schools. Pennington Seminary, seven miles distant, is controlled by the Methodists. Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, fourteen miles distant, is managed by the Baptists, and at Burlington, fourteen miles distant, is St. Mary's Academy, of the Episcopalian denomination. At Bordentown, seven miles distant, is a Military School for boys, and a renowned Boarding School for girls and young ladies.

HEALTH.

There is no class of facts, all things considered, which outranks in real importance that which relates to the healthfulness of a city which is seeking to multiply its industries and augment its wealth and population. Trenton is a favored city. The land on which it is located is slightly rolling; its watersupply is beyond complaint; its surface drainage is naturally good; its sewer system reaches the thickly built-up sections, and the breezes of the Delaware give us good, pure air. The deathrate is less than two per cent. per annum, and has been for years. During the year ending February 28th, 1889, there were issued permits for 766 burials. There were 71 still births. In the same length of time there were 620 marriages and 858 births. The health affairs are managed by a non-partisan Board of Health, and the total expenses for the year ending February 28th, 1889, were \$2,385.56.

WATER.

Board of Water Commissioners—Robert Aitken, Robert B. Bonney, James G. Hayes, H. C. Kafer, Howell Quigley.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Reid; Superintendent—J. E. Carter; Engineer—Asher Thorn.

Trenton has an ample supply of pure and wholesome water, drawn from the river Delaware, almost free from contamination of any sort. The water-works belong to the city. Their total cost was \$530,384.16. The bonded debt of the city for her water-works is \$310,000, of which \$265,000 was created by the city of Trenton and \$45,000 by the late borough of Chambersburg. This last sum was assumed by the consolidated city. Standing to the credit of this debt in the Sinking Fund is the sum of \$226,879.25. Of this bonded debt, \$100,000 will fall due in 1890. Some years ago the rates were reduced 10 per cent.; in 1888 they were reduced 20 per cent. The rates are

the lowest and the water far the best of any city in New Jersey. The water mains comprise about 60 miles of pipe. The extensions of mains during the past year were 17,578 feet, or about $3\frac{2}{5}$ miles. The total expenditures for the department for the year were \$78,392.78, of which \$61,413.04 were for construction, interest and Sinking Fund. The receipts for water rentals, &c., were \$77,298.88, and it required 924,692,754 gallons of water to supply the city.

POLICE.

Commissioners—Charles A. May, Lawrence Farrell, Joseph Rice, William H. Earley.

Chief of Police—Charles H. McChesney.

Trenton is favored with a good police department, and is a quiet and orderly city, for which much credit is due to the police officials and the well-organized, efficient and vigilant men of the force. The police affairs have heretofore been managed by the Common Council through a Police Committee, but during the present year, by a vote of the people, the control has passed into the hands of a non-partisan Commission.

The latest report of the department shows-

Total number of men on pay-roll	60
Total expenses for 1888	\$53,286 91
Total collection from fines	3,324 00
Number patrol wagons	1
Number ambulances	1
Number miles police telegraph	18
Number of arrests March 1st, 1888, to March 1st, 1889	2,187

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners—Lewis Parker, William Ossenberg, John C. Schweitzer, William A. MacCrellish.

Clerk—J. Wallace Hoff.

Chief Engineer—Philip Freudenmacher.

The Trenton Fire Department is well organized, admirably managed, thoroughly equipped and a credit to the city. It is partially a paid department and partially a volunteer service. Each company owns its own equipment, while the city owns the real estate, pays the salaries and retains the control. The time is not far distant when the volunteer part will be entirely superseded. The Chief Engineer, in his last report, says: "I am pleased to say that within the past year a vast amount of detail work has been accomplished. This has been furthered by the culmination of such enterprises as consolidation, the passage of the building ordinance, the establishment of fire-limits and districts, enlargement of the fire-alarm telegraph, and many other material aids to this branch of the city's service."

Following is a schedule of approximate values of apparatus, houses, &c.:

Name of Company.	Value of apparatus.	Value of ground.	Value of building.	Appropriation.	Repairs during year.
Eagle Steam Fire Engine Co		\$3,000			
Union Steam Fire Engine Co	5,000		5,600 $5,000$		
Hand-in-Hand Steam Fire Engine Co	6,000		4,000		
Good Will Steam Fire Engine Co	5,200		4,000		
Delaware Steam Fire Engine Co	5,000		3,500	1,800	
America Steam Fire Engine Co	5,000		3,000		
Mutual Steam Fire Engine Co	5,000	1,800	3,000	1,800	
Liberty Steam Fire Engine Co	2,250	1,500	*500		
Washington Hook and Ladder Co		1,800	3,000	1,500	
Lincoln Hook and Ladder Co	380	600	300		
Trenton Hose Co	1,500				
Ossenberg Hose Co		1,500			

^{*} Fine new brick building now in course of erection.

In addition to the apparatus named above, there is owned by the Chief a light-running Chief's wagon and one horse, equipped with swinging harness.

The service comprises 1 Chief Engineer, 2 Assistant Engineers, 11 Fire Wardens, and 594 members of the department. The entire equipment includes 9 steam engines, 11 hose car-

riages, 5,600 feet of hose, 2 aerial trucks, 36 horses, 13 houses, 42 fire-alarm boxes, and 18 miles of wire in use. The city expenses for the department during the fiscal year ending February 28th, 1889, were \$18,575.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Inspector—Stewart D. South.

Trenton is like a small Philadelphia—a city of factories and of numerous homes. All buildings must conform to the municipal restrictions, and within the fire-limits only brick and stone buildings can be built. There has been, of late years, a marked improvement in city architecture for both business purposes and for homes. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of new buildings were put up in 1888.

The following is from the Inspector's report for year ending February 28th, 1889:

Whole number of permits granted during the year, 344; whole number of dwellings, 489; brick stores, 11; frame buildings, other than dwellings, 39; brick stables, 10; public buildings, 10. The estimated value of the buildings, \$986,106, is as follows for each month:

	Permits.	Brick dwellings.	Frame dwellings.	Total dwellings.	Estimated value,
March	27	19	15	34	\$74,734 00
April	40	27	19	46	69,034 00
May	45	33	32	65	142,296 00
June	40	30	21	51	220,845 00
July	38	14	25	39	94,856 00
August	25	29	26	55	98,945 00
September	33	25	27	52	65,680 00
October	29	15	13	28	55,947 00
November	19	18	17	35	43,265 00
December	11		11	11	11,085 00
January	19	29	14	43	66,265 00
February	. 18	11	19	30	43,154 00
Total	344	250	239	489	\$986,106 00

REAL ESTATE.

The growth of Trenton is made clear by the successful development of suburban real estate.

The land on the northern, eastern and southern sides of Trenton is either level or slightly rolling, well drained, and of good soil. Year after year new plots have been laid out to meet the ever-increasing demand for homes, until a semicircle now bounds the old city, and almost equals the size of Trenton of a dozen years ago. The Seventh Ward Land Association, The Hamilton Avenue, The Enterprise, The Homedell, The Greenwood Avenue, The East Trenton, The Rutherford, The Atterbury, The Hillcrest, The Lalor, and lastly, two put on the market this year, The Broad Street and The Villa Park, all attest the growth of the city. Most of the above-mentioned lands are owned and marketed by stock companies, and some are old family estates, to which the city has grown. The competition between the different associations compels fair prices. and Trenton is developing, as was said above, like Philadelphia, into a city of small homes. Sites for manufacturing purposes can always be had at reasonable figures, for the different land associations are alive to the advantage of securing factories in their midst. Already there are rubber works, foundries, a watch factory, a barb-wire fence works, an oil-cloth works, foundries and potteries located on land that not more than ten years ago was used for farming!

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

Cadwalader Park.

The main park of the city is located between the city limits and the Asylum property, about 1½ miles from the City Hall. "It contains, in round numbers, 100 acres of land, 90 of which are in compact area, and the other 10 acres embrace a narrow strip reaching 3,300 feet, or about two-thirds of a mile, along the Delaware river, just north of the water-works of the city."

THE NEW JERSEY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. (PORCH.)

This park was purchased in 1888 for \$69,600; part of it was laid out forty years ago by an eminent engineer; it has fine trees, and is frequently visited by 5,000 people in a single day. Free concerts, by a full regimental band, are given once or twice a week.

The Tenth Ward Square,

Frequently called Roebling Park, was also bought in 1888 for \$14,000. It has already been graded, sodded and paved.

Boulevards.

An effort is being made to secure the land along the river to improve it for the pleasure and health of our citizens. The city already owns two-thirds of a mile above the water-works, and about 3,000 feet more is needed to complete the line down to the State Capitol. It is in friendly hands, some of it held in trust by Board of Trade members for this very purpose; \$14,000 will buy all the land needed. Not only would it furnish a beautiful drive and foot-path, but "it would also give the city absolute control of that part of the river which lies near the inlet of our city water-supply." In South Trenton there is a similar strip along the Delaware, with the advantages of a high bluff and even better views. "It is about 4,600 feet long; 1,600 feet of it can be had as a gift if the city will buy the other 3,100 feet. The latter can be had for about \$15,000."

Other Parks.

The spacious grounds around the State Capitol, Normal and Model Schools, Deaf-Mute School and Insane Asylum, are laid out in excellent taste, and, while belonging to the State, are much enjoyed by Trentonians.

EXCISE.

Commissioners—Joseph Stokes, Manuel Kline, John B. Fell, Thomas A. Brown, Lewis F. Mathes.

License Inspector—Thomas Edmond.

The granting of hotel and saloon licenses is vested in a commission elected directly by the people at spring elections. The ordinary license was raised not long since from \$125 to \$250 per annum. The increase did not make any difference whatever in the number of applications. The present Mayor "earnestly recommends that the restrictive policy of the law should be rigidly adhered to." The Chief of Police states that of the 2,187 arrests of last year, 1,472 were for "drunkenness." Two hundred and sixty-six licenses were granted last year, 3 were not taken, 21 refused, 2 revoked, 34 transferred, and 8 granted to balls. The receipts from licenses were \$62,740.

In the same connection, Daniel Haggerty, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, states "that during the year 1888, 882 persons paid special tax as dealers in manufactured tobacco, 255 as dealers in liquors at retail, 42 as manufacturers of cigars, 9 as wholesale malt liquor dealers, 6 as retail malt liquor dealers, 3 as wholesale liquor dealers, 6 as peddlers of tobacco."

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Engineer-William L. Anderson.

The system of sewers for Trenton was formulated many years ago by Rudolph Hering, one of the foremost sanitary engineers of the land. It provides, firstly, for drainage of lowlands, and, secondly, for sanitary relief. Owing to the slightly rolling nature of the land in the heart of the city, the separate system was adopted, drainage being kept separate from sewage. The results so far seem to justify the Engineer's plans.

During the past two years Petty's Run, a small stream fed by springs, and a serious annoyance in the winter and spring, has been filled in, and a brick drain constructed in its stead. This disposes of a long-standing source of annoyance and ill health, and will reclaim a large amount of waste lowlands. The temporary outlet of the sewers is at the mouth of the Assanpink, but the permanent outlet will be south of the city. Sewers are paid for by assessment upon owners of property benefited.

CHURCHES.

Trenton has forty-three religious organizations. They are heartily united in all good works. The pastors generally take an active part in all the moral, charitable and educational movements which are brought before the people. Many of the church edifices are new and complete in all their appointments. The following table gives the number of churches or missions in each denomination:

Adventist	1	Hebrew	2
Baptist	6	Lutheran	2
Catholic	5	Methodist	11
Episcopalian	5	Presbyterian	7
Evangelical Association	1	Y. M. C. A	1
Friends	2	-	
		Total	43

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing much good in religious and temperance work; a free reading-room, well supplied with newspapers, magazines and 6,000 books; musical and literary entertainments; prison and jail visitations, &c.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The State Library

Has been transferred during the past year to spacious quarters in the newly-finished part of the State House. It was started in 1796, and the latest report shows the number of volumes to be 34,677. The law section of the library is specially valuable. There is also a fair share of standard works of general literature and of reference. Access is limited to State officials, members of the bar, and persons obtaining permits.

The Union Library

Is under direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It comprises 6,000 volumes. A fee of \$2 per year enables any one to take books out. The reading-room is well supplied with papers, and is open for everybody. During the year ending



LIBRARY HALL.

June 30th, 1889, it was open 308 days; 22,559 readers enjoyed the privileges of the reading-room, and 15,952 books were taken out.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN TRENTON.

Daily.

The State Gazette (Rep.), The True American (Dem.), The Emporium (Ind.), The Trenton Times (Rep.)......

Weekly.

The Weekly State Gazette (Rep.), The Weekly True	
American (Dem.), The Trenton Sunday Advertiser (Ind.),	
The New Jersey Staats Journal (German Dem.), The Tren-	
ton Herald, The Mercer County News, The Press and	
Anglo-American (Rep.), The New Jersey Catholic Journal,	
The Potters' Journal	9
Bi-weekly.	
The Presbytery	1
Monthly.	
The New Jersey Odd Fellow, The Blazing Arrow	2
Total	16

THEATERS AND HALLS.

Taylor Opera House

Has a seating capacity of 1,900, but will accommodate, in case of necessity, 2,500 persons. It is built of brown stone and brick, and contains a theater with two galleries, an assembly-room for balls and banquets, and two other large halls. It was recently remodeled and refurnished at an expense of over \$50,000. The management has its own orchestra, and is careful to maintain a high standard in selection of artists and plays.

Masonic Hall

Is on the second floor of the Masonic Temple, and can accommodate 1,200 persons. It is completely fitted with kitchens, ranges and other conveniences.

Temperance Hall

Belongs to the Temperance Societies, and has a capacity of 600 persons.

The Stockton Street Rink and Washington Hall Are used for military receptions, large dinners, sporting contests and similar purposes.



THE OLD MASONIC TEMPLE.

Library Hall

Is not so large as those mentioned above, but is handsomely furnished and is constantly in demand for readings and lectures.

There are numerous other halls scattered through the city, belonging to the secret societies, the singing societies and athletic clubs.

MILITARY.

Colonel—R. A. Donnelly.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, are located at Trenton. They include a membership of 148, and formed a part of the National Guard Bat-



THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

talion which, under Gen. E. Burd Grubb, took first prize at the Yorktown celebration, for proficiency and appearance. There is also a Gun Detachment of twenty-five members. The annual report of the Adjutant-General commends the Trenton companies for "military appearance, drill and discipline," and says "the Gun Detachment show proficiency in the handling of the howitzer, and are a credit to the organization as well as to themselves." The State Arsenal is located at Trenton, and, in time of need, could promptly fit out a large contingent with artillery,

small arms, accountrements and clothing. Each summer the militia goes into quarters at the State Camp, at the sea-side, for drill, the expenses being paid by the State.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN TRENTON.

Wm. T. Anderson, Jr., the Trenton Superintendent of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, in response to a request, says: "Herewith is a rough sketch of amounts invested in the various Trenton industries, as near as it seems possible to get at the values. In placing the figures, an endeavor has been made to get at the exact amount of capital represented, only including value of realty where same forms a part of the business or plant, and is owned by a corporation or firm:"

Potteries	\$2,500,000 00
Banking	2,000,000 00
Wire mills	1,500,000 00
Iron rolling	1,500,000 00
Rubber manufacturing	1,750,000 00
Wholesale groceries	750,000 00
Gas	500,000 00
Fence manufacturing.	300,000 00
Watch making	300,000 00
Woolen goods manufacturing	300,000 00
Yarn manufacturing	200,000 00
Machine shops	200,000 00
Wholesale meats	175,000 00
Dry goods	165,000 00
Lumber	160,000 00
Saw manufacturing	150,000 00
Brick making	150,000 00
Horse railways	150,000 00
Flint and spar grinding	150,000 00
Hotels	150,000 00
Electric light	125,000 00
Coal	120,000 00
Newspapers	85,000 00
Wholesale china	85,000 00
Cracker manufacturing.	80,000 00
Wholesale and retail hardware	80,000 00
Anvils, &c	75,000 00
Tile making	75,000 00

D : 21 1	DH # 000 00
Retail boots and shoes	\$75,060 00
Retail clothing.	60,000 00
Building	60,000 ,00
Decorated china	66 600 90
Retail groceries	55,000 00
Furniture	50,000 00
Flour manufacturing	50,000,00
Merchant tailoring.	45,000 00
Books and stationery	45,000 00
Undertaking	45,000 00
Carriage manufacturing	40,000 00
Wholesale boots and shoes	40,000 00
Jewelry	40,000 00
Job printing	35,000 00
Oil-cloth manufacturing	35,000 00
Gents' furnishing goods	30,000 00
Druggists	30,000 00
Liquors (wholesale)	30,000 00
Frames, sash, &c	30,000 00
Retail carpets	30,000 00
Bakeries	30,000 00
Stone	25,000 00
Wholesale notions	25,000 00
Wholesale leather	25,000 00
Confectionery	22,000 00
Retail notions	22,000 00
Lime burning	20,000 00
Millinery.	20,000 00
Wholesale fruits, &c	20,000 00
Saloons	20,000 00
Soap manufacturing	20,000 00
Harness	20,000 00
Ice companies.	20,000 00
Hats and caps	20,000 00
Wholesale beer	20,000 00
Tea and coffee	18,000 00
Plumbing	18,000 00
Paper hanging	15,000 00
Retail cigars and tobacco	15,000 00
Bows and felloes.	15,000 00
Chain manufacturing	15,000 00
Private schools	15,000 00
Cooperage	12,000 00
Agricultural implements.	12,000 00
Rubber shoddy	10,000 00
Hardware manufacturing	10,000 00
Piano making	10,000 00
Wagon building	8,000 00

Retail-meat markets	\$8,000 00
Painting	8,000 00
Cornice making	
Brass foundries	3,000 00
Total.	\$15,186,000 00

BANKS.

Trenton has four discount banks, with paid-up capital of \$1,745,000. They are carefully managed. Almost all the stock is held by Trentonians. Three of the banks, the First National, Broad Street and Mechanics', are designated National depositories. Following are their reports of condition at the close of business, July 12th, 1889.

FIRST BROAD MECHANI	cs'.
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	
Overdrafts	4 65 0 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 39,044 39 127,39 Due from approved reserve agents 49.866 35 14,476 68 186,22	
Due from other National Banks	7 62
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Current expenses and taxes paid	
Checks and other cash items	
Bills of other banks	
pennies	6 00
Specie	8 00
urer (5 per cent. of circulation)	0 00
Total	8 32
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in \$500,000 00 \$227,451 50 \$500,000 00 Surplus fund 150,000 00 10,000 00 250,000	
Undivided profits	4 62
	0 00 9 15
Individual deposits subject to check	
Individual deposits subject to check	
United States deposits	
Certified checks	
Demand certificates of deposit	3 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	7 60
Bills payable	
Total	8 32

The Trenton Banking Company

Is a State Bank, although older than any of the National Banks. Following is the latest quarterly statement rendered the Secretary of State, on Monday, July 1st, 1889:

ASSETS.		
Bills discounted	\$1,387,825	62
Special loans	222,871	51
United States Government bonds	61,000	00
Other stocks and bonds.	103,980	00
Real estate	47,130	71
Bank notes, specie and cash items	75,148	13
Balance due from other banks	373,476	19
LIABILITIES.	\$2,271,432	
Capital stock	\$500,000	00
Reserve fund		00
Profit and loss, including interest and discounts received	112,934	42
Unpaid dividends	885	21
Certified checks	2,019	46
Balance due to other banks	50,882	98
Due depositors.	1,504,710	09
	\$2,271,432	16

JOSEPH H. BRUERE, President. AUSTIN SNIDER, Cashier.

The Real Estate, Safe Deposit, Trust and Investment Company,

Opened less than a year ago, is backed by some of the solidest men of the city. It is authorized to act as executor of wills, administrator of estates, trustee for corporations or individuals, receiver under appointment and direction of the courts, assignee for insolvent firms, individuals and corporations, and generally to execute all trusts requiring good business management, large responsibility, and perpetual continuance and solvency in the trustee. It is required by law to render an annual report to the State Comptroller.

The Trenton Saving Fund Society,

Organized 1844 (Lewis Parker, Cashier), has been a great help to Trenton, and has always been well managed. The following items are taken from a report rendered the Secretary of State, on January 1st, 1889.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate unincumbered	\$22,000	00
Loans on bonds and mortgages, first liens	. 370,700	00
Interest accrued thereon	4,712	83
New Jersey State bonds	105,168	
Trenton City water bonds		
District of Columbia bonds		
United States bonds		
Loans secured by collaterals		
Cash deposited in bank		
Interest due and accrued on stocks.		
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.		
Aggregate assets		
Aggregate assets	\$2,050,429	04
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors.		
Interest or dividends December 31st, 1888	45,359	57
Total liabilities, except surplus	Q1 769 976	0.6
Surplus over all liabilities		
Aggregate	\$2,080,429	02
1000		
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1888.		
From depositors, not including interest credited	\$1,113,722	96
Interest on bonds and mortgages.		79
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans and	l	
all other sources		78
Mortgages paid	40,000	00
Bonds sold	13,146	66
Loans on collaterals repaid	. 18,600	00
Income from all other sources	. 930	00
Aggregate	\$1.265.759	19
riggregate	Q1,200,100	10
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1888.		
To depositors, principal	\$1.057.410	28
To depositors, interest		
Loans on bonds and mortgages	,	
Stocks and bonds purchased		
Refunded on temporary loan		
Salaries, fees and other similar charges.		
All other payments and expenditures		
MISCELLANEOUS.	\$1,255,391	90
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1888	0 5	751
)78
Number of open accounts at date of this report		177
Number of accounts opened or re-opened in 1888	۷,۰	X / /



THE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Number of accounts closed in 1888	2,150	0
Interest credited depositors in 1888	\$48,643 72	2
Largest amount, exclusive of interest, due any one depositor,		
January 1st, 1889	7,346 23	3
A vergge amount of each account Tenuery 1st 1990	104 10	a

HOTELS.

No other city in the State is so well equipped in the matter of hotels. This is owing not so much to the daily travel as to the fact that Trenton is the capital of the State, where are held the annual sessions of the Legislature. State conventions of all the political parties and the most important meetings of the secret societies are held in Trenton, because of the railroad and hotel accommodations. The following are the names of the larger hotels, with the capacities:

American	200	Trenton	250
Clinton	40	United States	75
State Street	195	Windson	200

STREET RAILWAYS.

There are two horse railroads in the city. They give ample accommodation to the center of the city and to much of the suburban territory. The development of the horse-car system is urgently needed in the south and east.

The Trenton Horse Railroad Company has $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of track, 48 employes, 110 horses and 26 cars.

The City Railway Company has 10 miles of track, 69 employes, 144 horses and 28 cars.

The Standard Cab Company has cheap service with excellent cabs, coupes, surreys and phaetons. It employs 18 men, and has 16 vehicles and 43 horses.

The Reading R. R. Cab Company is similarly equipped, service very clean and good. It employs 11 men, and has 7 vehicles and 16 horses.

INSURANCE.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company (Wm. Dolton, President,) is Trenton's only fire insurance company; it was organized in 1868; its authorized capital stock is \$500,000, and its paid-in capital is \$100,000. Following is the report made on January 1st, 1889, to the Secretary of State:

I. ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the Company, unin		\$9,667	90	
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)			13,350	00
Interest due and unpaid on bond and	mortgage le	oans, \$462;		
interest accrued on bond and mor	tgage loans	s, \$200.25;		
total	••••••		662	25
Value of lands mortgaged	}	\$26,750 00		
Stock, Bonds, etc., Own	ed by the (Company.		
	Par value.	Market value.		
United States bonds	\$16,000 00	\$20,387 50		
Other stocks and bonds	73,350 00	111,854 00		
Total par and market value	\$89,350 00	\$132,241 50		
			132,241	50

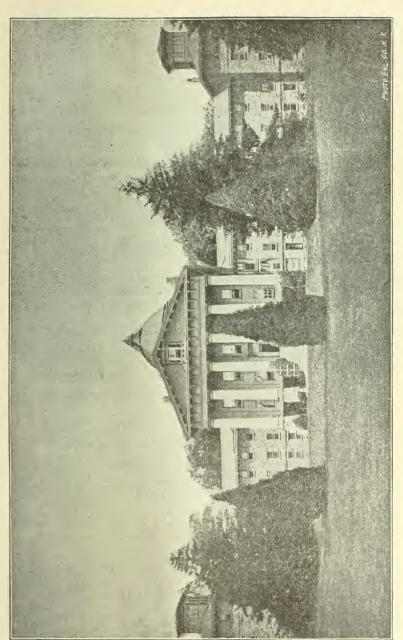
Cash in office \$202 33 Cash in bank 2,193 14	
Total amount of cash items	\$2,395 47
Premiums in due course of collection	2,971 69
All other property, viz., rents due and accrued	10 00
Aggregate amount of all actual available assets	\$161,298 81
II. LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and unpaid, due and to become due	
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	\$3,743 79
Unearned premiums, at 50 per cent. of premiums on fire risks under one year	
Total unearned premiums	20,977 25
Cash dividends to stockholders remaining unpaid	1,231 50
Salaries and other miscellaneous expenses due and accrued	286 18
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus	\$26,238 72
Joint-stock capital paid up in cash	100,000 00
Surplus beyond all liabilities.	35,060 09
Aggregate liabilities, including paid-up capital and net surplus	\$161,298 81
III. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.	
Entire premiums collected during the year	
Net cash actually received for premiums	\$22,489 66
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	1,381 00
Interest and dividends received from all other sources	5,998 00
Income from all other sources, viz., rent, \$120; re-insurance, \$701.79; agency commissions, \$1,310.87; miscellaneous,	
\$22; total	2,154 66
Aggregate income received during the year in cash	\$32,023 32
IV. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.	
Fire. \$29,881 56 Deduct salvages and re-insurances. 701 79	
Net amount paid for losses	\$29,179 77
Cash dividends actually paid	3,000 00
Paid for commission and brokerage	4,898 11

Salaries and other charges of officers, clerks and other employes, and all other payments \$8,123 98 State, national and local taxes. 351 41
Aggregate expenditures during the year in cash \$45,553 27
Y. MISCELLANEOUS.
Risks and Premiums. Fire risks. Premiums.
In force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year\$4,396,116 43 \$57,802 21 Written or renewed during the year
Total
In force at the end of the year. \$3,957,969 15 \$44,865 91 Deduct amount re-insured. 118,610 00 1,511 85
Net amount in force
General Interrogatories.
Total premiums received from the organization of the Company to date
Business in the State of New Jersey during the Year.
Amount of fire risks written \$1,392,531 00 Amount of fire premiums received 15,946 02 Amount of losses incurred 9,859 12 Amount of losses paid 8,175 12

STATE BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The State Capitol

Is the handsomest edifice in Trenton. The new front, just finished in the present year to replace the old one destroyed by fire, March 21st, 1885, is three and a half stories high, rectangular in shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture. It contains the offices of the Governor and State officials. It is 160 feet long by 67 feet wide. A new rotunda, 39 feet across, and with a dome 145 feet high, connects the new front with the rear portion of the edifice, which is larger than the new portion, and has ample accommodations for the Legislature, Library and



THE NEW JERSEY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. (FRONT.)

State Courts. The entire building cost about \$600,000, and is a credit to the State.

The State Prison,

(JOHN H. PATTERSON, Head Keeper.)

A huge red sandstone structure of Egyptian architecture, occupies an entire block in South Trenton. It has nearly 1,000 convicts. The male convicts are employed in making shoes, whips, shirts, &c., on the piece-price plan. The female convicts do the sewing and mending for the institution. The prison is supplied with a library, a night school and a chapel, and efforts are made to improve the convicts both mentally and morally. Most of the supplies are purchased of Trenton merchants.

The State Asylum for the Insane

(Dr. John W. Ward, Superintendent.)

Is just north of the city line. The main building is of reddish sandstone from quarries near the premises. The entire number of patients treated in 1888 was 905, of whom 459 were men and 446 were women. A new building, capable of accommodating 300 patients, is nearly ready to be opened. The institution aims to be, as far as possible, a home, with home comforts for its unfortunate inmates. It has always been well managed. It is provided with ample gardens, green-houses, conservatories, a chapel, a miniature theater, &c.

The State Normal and Model Schools

(Prof. James M. Green, Principal.)

Occupy spacious buildings and grounds in the eastern part of Trenton, valued at \$160,000. For further information see article "Education."

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes

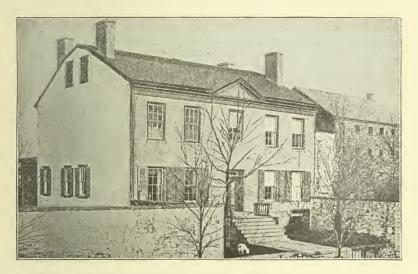
(Prof. Weston M. Jenkins, Principal.)

Occupies a building erected originally for a Soldiers' Children's Home, and is located in the annexed territory. Its object is to give a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form. The course of study includes the ordinary branches of common-school education. There are about 100 pupils.

The State Industrial School for Girls,

(MRS. MARY A. McFADDEN, Matron.)

Located about a mile west of the State Capitol, is maintained by the State for reclaiming wayward girls. The buildings and farm of 79 acres cost \$23,334. It accommodates 45 to 50 girls.



THE STATE ARSENAL.

The State Arsenal

(Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General.)

Is a series of rough stone buildings in the southern part of the city, occupying an entire block and formerly used as a State Prison. It contains the State's military stores, firearms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, &c., also a museum of Revolutionary relics.

THE JOHNSTOWN FUND.

After the Johnstown flood, Mayor Skirm called a public meeting at the Board of Trade rooms to take appropriate action. As a result, several car-loads of crockery, shoes, clothing and other necessary articles were shipped, and the public cash subscriptions amounted to \$14,603.74. The following letters were

afterward received by Mayor Skirm, who was the custodian of the Trenton subscriptions:

Rooms of Finance Committee, Johnstown, Pa., July 23d, 1889.

His Honor A. A. Skirm, Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of 20th inst., covering check for \$2,003.74 additional contributions of your generous citizens to aid our community, has been received, and our sincerest thanks are tendered to your city and to yourself for your interest in our behalf.

You doubtless have an acknowledgment from Treasurer Thompson for the money sent to Pittsburgh, Pa.

We have received as follows:

July 4th	\$6,500 00 6,000 00 2,003 74
And acknowledge amounts given by you as follows:	\$14,503 74
Miss Lizzie A. Stevenson and sister	\$66 67 33 33
Total	\$14,603 74

Very truly yours,

W. C. LEWIS,

Treasurer Finance Committee.

Hon. A. A. Skirm, Mayor of Trenton, N. J.:

My Dear Sir—Permit me to thank you for your letter of the 26th inst., enclosing statement of amount collected in your city for the relief of the sufferers in this borough. The merchandise sent by your people has been duly received and distributed among the suffering people.

Very respectfully yours,

D. H. HASTINGS,

Adjutant-General.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 27th, 1889.

RECREATIONS.

Yachting.

There are nearly a score of large yachts, including half a dozen steam yachts, belonging to the Yacht Clubs of the city. The owners have regatta contests for prizes and trophies, and the course is an exceedingly pretty one, passing most of the way just west of a high bluff, which affords an excellent point of view for spectators.

Canoeing.

There are four Canoe Clubs in the city, each with a separate boat-house. The members of the Canoe Clubs have lately purchased White's Island, a tract of twenty-six acres, picturesquely situated in the middle of the Delaware, two miles north of Trenton, for a canoe camp. To send canoes by rail to the headwaters of the Delaware, and then to paddle home, shooting the falls, is a favorite summer diversion.

Base Ball.

Each great pottery has its Base Ball Club, and collectively they form a league, yearly contesting for a pennant. There is also another local league formed of clubs made up in the other various factories. The "Cuban Giants," a club of colored professional players, belongs to the Middle States League, and upholds the honor of the city fairly well.

Racing.

There are three good tracks in the vicinity, those of the famous Fashion Stud Farm, the Inter-State Fair and the Ewing-ville Driving Association. Fashion Stud Farm was famous for years as the home of Goldsmith Maid, the former queen of the turf, and whose remains are buried by the side of the course that witnessed many of her bursts of speed. Special attention is here given to breeding trotters, and a fine string of them occupy its ample stalls. The farm is beautifully laid out, hundreds of thousands of dollars having been expended on it, and its dark-painted buildings and trim hedges are conspicuous from

the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Regular purses are contested for at each of the three courses mentioned.

Gunning.

There are several Gunning Clubs, of which the Trenton and the Mercer are the best known. They hold "shoots" nearly every week at well-equipped ranges, and occasionally have tournaments which attract the best shots of the country.

Bicycling.

Trenton has two flourishing Bicycle Clubs. There are about two hundred wheels in the city. The late improvement of streets, and the purchase of parks, has given a great stimulus to cycling.

Cricket and Foot Ball.

The very large number of Englishmen who have settled in Trenton keep alive an interest in cricket and foot ball, and Trenton cricketers have a very good record.

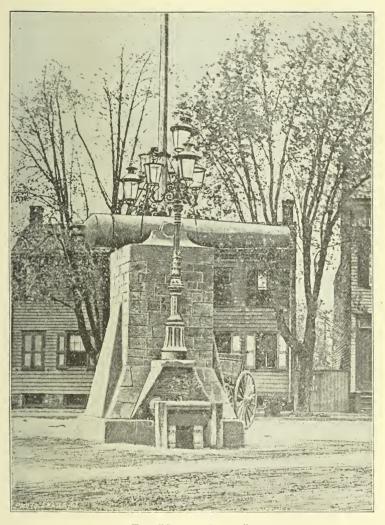
Athletics.

Trenton has three well-equipped gymnasiums.

MONUMENTS.

The Battle Monument.

A \$60,000 monument, commemorative of the battle of Trenton, is to be erected at a historic spot in the northern part of the city. The land has been bought and paid for, subscriptions have been liberal, the State has appropriated \$15,000, and it is confidently expected the government will also contribute a similar or larger amount. The monument will be 100 feet in height, and from the upper platform will afford an unobstructed view of the entire battle-ground. A room in the lower portion will be used as a museum for exhibition of various important relics of local value and of Revolutionary interest.



THE "SWAMP ANGEL."

The McClellan Monument,

Now an assured fact, is to be located just within the entrance of Riverview Cemetery, and will be forty-six feet in height. Its cost is defrayed by popular subscriptions, raised among General McClellan's admirers and former acquaintances.

The "Swamp Angel,"

A huge eight-inch Parrot rifle, mounted on a pedestal of heavy stone blocks, stands near the State Normal School. It was the first gun fired from Marsh battery, on Morris Island, South Carolina, at the city of Charleston, August 21st, 1863. A little family of sparrows have built them a home in its muzzle; thus the old engine of war and destruction is now the abode of domestic peace.

The Statue of Washington,

Exhibited in the Italian section of the Centennial Exposition, was purchased in the spring of the present year, to be placed in one of the new parks, overlooking the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware, December 25th, 1776. It is of heroic size, fourteen feet in height, and is cut from a gigantic block of marble weighing ten tons.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

President—Ex-Senator John Taylor.

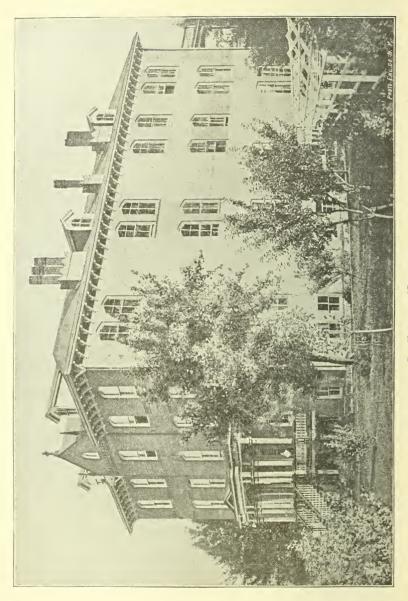
The situation of Trenton, midway between New York and Philadelphia, offers so many advantages for a fair similar to the St. Louis Fair, that in the spring of 1888 a meeting was called at the Board of Trade rooms, and an association of citizens was formed to try the experiment of holding one. The project met with general favor and enthusiasm, and the money flowed in for the stock faster than anticipated. A tract of 110 acres was purchased. It is located two and a half miles east of the city, on the four-track line of the Pennsylvania railroad, which has prepared ample sidings and platforms. Liberal premiums, amounting to \$20,000, were offered for running and trotting,

for machinery, tarm products and articles of a home-made nature. A half-mile track and a grand stand, 300 feet long, and with seating capacity of 4,000 people, were prepared during the summer. The success was phenomenal, for when the October meeting took place, as many as 25,000 people attended on a single day. Since last fall the capital stock has been increased to \$100,000, and the association will go into the fair for 1889 without a dollar of debt. There is no other agricultural fair property in the country at the present time that is so large and well equipped for business, excepting only the St. Louis enterprise.

TRENTON'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

To Trenton belongs the credit of producing at least one example of successful results in co-operative store-keeping. The Trenton Co-operative Society, in the grocery and provision business, have just issued their fourth annual report, showing that, besides acquiring ownership of their own large brick building, they have made money enough to divide profits among the co-operators. They report that the society continues to be very successful. The dividends and interest paid to purchasers since October, 1885, amount to \$30,306.25, and now on hand to pay for past quarter, \$3,106.45, making a total of \$33,412.68, almost four times the amount of share capital liability. The net profits have been discounted five per cent. each quarter and carried to a reserve fund, which now amounts to \$2,142.32.

There is also an educational fund for the purpose of educating the members to the principles of co-operation. This fund amounts to \$956.52. Land fund is discounts made each quarter upon property, and now foots up to \$2,079.67. Sales for the year 1888 are \$97,523.81, making a net profit, after paying all expenses, \$14,823.79, and stock of merchandise on January 1st, 1889, \$6,217.89. Since May 9th, 1885, the sales made of groceries, provisions, &c., amounted to \$256,282. Cash received on share capital during the year is \$4,194.96; amount withdrawn was \$3,838.41, leaving a balance of \$9,201.13. The business of the society has been so successful that a branch grocery and a coal yard are in contemplation.



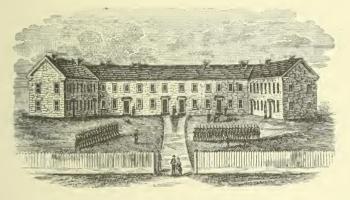
BENEVOLENCE.

The Overseer of the Poor, during the year ending February 28th, 1889, disbursed \$6,636.74, mostly in orders drawn upon grocers, coal dealers and druggists. The expenses of maintaining seventy-one inmates of the alms-house during the same period were \$7,730.49, making the total city disbursements for account of the poor, \$14,367.23.

The Children's Home

(MISS CLARA M. ELY, Matron.)

Is maintained by private subscriptions. Forty-seven children were taken care of during the year, at a total expense of \$4,475.42.



THE OLD BRITISH BARRACKS.

The Widows' and Single Women's Home

Occupies portions of the "Barracks," and is kept up by private subscriptions. It is cosy and does a great deal of good, but a new building in another location is soon to be erected.

St. Michael's Church Home is of the same nature.

St. Francis Hospital

Is a Catholic institution, but open for all. All denominations help sustain it. During 1888, 549 patients were admitted; of these, 360 were cured, 10 left improved, 24 unimproved, 27 died and 78 were remaining December 31st. The expenditures were \$10,935.37. The building and lot cost \$39,800.

The Day Nursery, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

Are both in active operation and accomplishing good results.

The Trenton City Hospital

Is a free homoeopathic institution, just opened. It occupies a building three stories in height, and contains seventeen rooms. It can accommodate fifty patients, and cost \$18,000.

The Trenton Society for Organizing Charity
Personally cares for all who are needy and worthy. From
April 30th, 1886, to April 30th, 1888, it gave out 1,961 orders
for coal, provisions and clothing, also large quantities of useful
articles and partly-worn clothing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

E. R. Cook, the Meteorological Observer to the Chief Signal Service Office, has prepared the following Meteorological Report for 1888:

Temperature, highest, June 23d, 96°; temperature, lowest, January 22d, 2° below zero; rained on 130 days; 31 thunder showers; snowfall, 45 inches; 4 hail storms; first frost, September 29th; first ice, October 10th; first snow, September 29th; canal frozen over (first), December 13th; river frozen over (first), December 16th.

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW IN EACH MONTH.

I	nches.		Inches.
January	5.08 4.14	July August	
March	8.22	September	7.60
April	$\frac{2.24}{5.54}$	October	
June	5.69	December	
		Total inches	66 24

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Telegraphs.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company have offices at Trenton, and each of the railroad

companies has its own line of telegraph. The Western Union has 11 public and private offices in Trenton, employs 16 persons, has 104.65 miles of wire within the city limits, and handles an average of 300 messages per day (about 95,000 per year). Last year it sent out 600,000 words of press matter.

Telephones.

Trenton has an excellent telephone service, with 450 subscribers. The rates vary from \$50 to \$65 per annum for each phone.

District Telegraph.

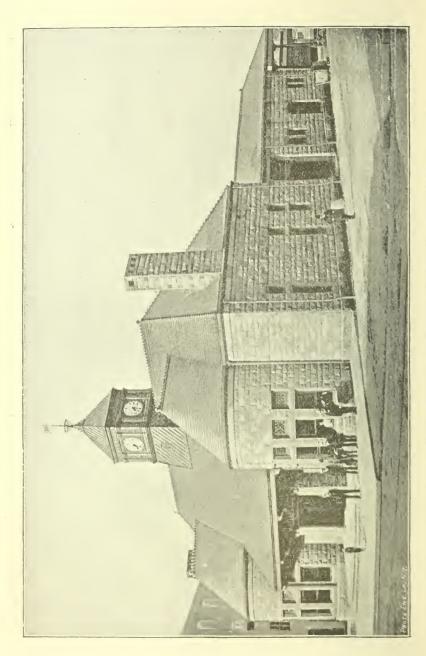
The District Telegraph reaches to all parts of the city, and owing to the cheapness of its service (\$6 per annum), compared with the expense of telephones, it is largely used in private families.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

No other city in the United States of equal importance has better railroad and canal accommodations than Trenton. It is situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, with scores of daily trains; it is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading systems by a special branch; it is the southern terminus of the Belvidere Division, with direct access to the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania; it is at the head of tide-water of the river Delaware, the channel of which is being still further improved by the United States Government; it is intersected by the Delaware and Raritan canal with quick trips and low rates to New York and Philadelphia; and it is connected by another canal branch running northward to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Trenton is therefore admirably accommodated with railroad, river and canal facilities. The rates and fares are low, as the result of healthful competition.

In 1888, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company received at its Trenton freight station 827,922 tons of freight, and forwarded 140,474 tons, in tons of 2,000 pounds.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has just



STATION PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. FINISHED 1889,

finished a new passenger station, two new freight stations, and made other improvements at a cost of not less than \$100,000.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad, during the year ending July 31st, 1889, received at Trenton 120,978 tons of freight, and forwarded 39,000 tons.

The Delaware and Raritan canal is an important link in the inland water-course between the north and the south. Being walled on both sides, it is navigable for propellers, and suffers little from swashing. A system of cables, worked by steam, recently put in operation at the canal locks, added 40 per cent.



PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT STATION.

to its capacity. The canal locks readily accommodate boats of 210 feet in length, 23 feet beam, drawing 7 feet of water and carrying 400 tons of cargo. In 1888, 13,755 boats passed through the canal, with a tonnage of 1,386,981 gross tons.

NEW JERSEY A RAILROAD STATE.

It is claimed by the State Board of Assessors, in its last report, that New Jersey has more miles of railroad in proportion to territory than any other State in the Union, save possibly the State of Massachusetts, which is almost equal. The State's railroads are, as a whole, in point of construction and equipment, equal to any in the land, and their cost per mile exceeds those of any other State, and is double the average cost of the roads of the United States. The total length of main line of railroads in New Jersey at the close of 1886, as reported to the Board and verified by examination, was over 1,962 miles.

The full statement shows a total of over 3,507 miles of running track, divided as follows: 1,962 miles of main line, 516 miles of double track and 1,027 of sidings. There are 2,123 miles laid with steel rails and 1,383 with iron. The miles of canal and feeders in the State are more than 173. The total capital stock, as reported to the Board, is \$115,494,548, and the funded debt \$134,758,848, making a total cost of the 1,962\frac{757}{1000} miles of main line, with its double tracks and sidings, equipment and all other corporal property, \$250,253,396, as represented by its stock and funded debt—equal to \$127,501 per mile. The actual cost of the roads, as reported by the several companies and tabulated in *Poor's Manual* for last year, is \$229,632,634, being an average of about \$117,000 per mile actual cost.

The number of passengers carried over the roads during 1886 was 27,335,322, as against 24,734,205 in 1885, an increase of 2,600,117. The tonnage of freight transported for the year was 17,097,354, against 16,018,640 in 1885, an increase of 1,078,714 tons. The comparison of assessments in 1886 and 1887 shows the following increase: Total valuation, \$2,741,-864.61; State tax, \$13,709.30; tax for taxing districts, \$32,-029.59; total tax, \$45,801.89. The new system of taxation, under the laws of 1884, has increased the State revenue and been in justice to the railroads.

These reports have given the public a fair idea of the railroad interests in the State, and have proven the high character of the railroad service, and that it is the most valuable and best in the country. The last report says:

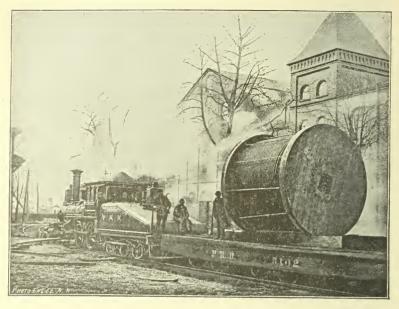
"The geographical position of New Jersey adds largely to the value of her railroads; connecting by the most direct route the two largest cities in the country, and lying directly in the line of travel southward from New York and the populous New England States, with 100 miles of charming sea-coast almost continuously built up with attractive sea-side resorts, and linking the vast anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania with tidewater at New York harbor, are features which have made, and will continue to keep, the railroads of New Jersey more valuable than the same number of miles in any of the other States, and gives to them a producing power which enables them to pay dividends largely in excess of the average in other States."

In the appendix, the total cost of construction of the Morris and Essex railroad, in 1853, is given as \$1,268,530.64, and in 1885, as \$37,674,868.38. The following is a summary of the assessments of railroads and canals:

NAME OF SYSTEM.	Miles length in New Jersey.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Tax for taxing districts,	Total Tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad system	766	\$60,285,110 00	\$301, 42 5 55	\$79,427 09	\$380,852 64
Central Railroad of New Jer- sey system	393	41,757,859 00	208,789 30	69,214 98	278,004 28
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system New York, Lake Erie and	107	5,173,916 00	25,869 58	1,426 24	27,295 82
Western Railroad system Delaware. Lackawanna and	78	12,346,333 00	61,731 65	43,021 32	104,752 98
Western Railroad system New York, Susquehanna and	197	39,191,666 00	195,958 33	70,682 62	2 66,640 95
Western Railroad system Lehigh Valley Railroad sys-	124	, - ,	25,915 18	759 50	26,674 68
Railroads not classified	173 294	16,119,314 00 13,609,942 0J	80,596 57 68,049 71	26,115 17 44,501 67	106,711 74 112,561 38
Totals		\$193,667,176 00	\$968,335 88	\$335,148 59	\$1,303,484 47

BOOMS.

"Booms have struck a number of towns and cities of our country, and there is no reason why Trenton should not come in for her share of the infection. Trenton has a solid basis for a boom. A boom engineered by real estate speculators is never desirable nor long-lived. It is always followed by a crash. Trenton is growing in a solid and healthy way, because it is a contributing center. Situated midway between the two great



A SPOOL OF ROEBLINGS' WIRE.

cities of the nation, with exceptionally favored means of transportation; with a splendid home market; with building materials very cheap; with low rents; with an abundant and superior water-supply; with a low death-rate, and with a small indebtedness and an economically administered city government, there is no possible reason why Trenton should not make rapid strides in the next decade. Our moneyed men should wake up to the new conditions surrounding them, take to themselves a little stronger infusion of the Western spirit of enthusiastic rivalry, a little more local pride, a little more effort to secure something to be proud of—and no city, as we have said before, has more natural advantages—and we shall see Trenton traveling ahead as she has never moved before."—Sunday Advertiser.



THE ART OF THE POTTER.

MERCER COUNTY

And What the State Board of Agriculture Thinks of it— Trenton Complimented.

The fifteenth annual report of the State Board of Agriculture has just been issued. In it is an interesting report for Mercer county by Franklin Dye. "Mercer county," he says, "occupies an enviable position among her sister counties in the State. Burlington on the south, excelling in varied agriculture, fine farms, good farmers and fat hogs; Monmouth, on the east, out of whose depths surrounding counties have been enriched, while her own coffers have been filled with overflowing cash from outgoing marl, rich and strong, with pride enough to keep her to the front; Middlesex, rightly named, occupying the middle position in the State, and with Monmouth and Mercer—the three 'M's'—comprising the heart of Miss New Jersey.

* * Again, Mercer county is most favorably located for

market and transportation facilities. Whatever is grown in the county and is not consumed in its growing towns and cities, of which Trenton is the chief, finds quick transportation to Newark, Jersey City and New York on the north, or to Philadelphia on the south. The importance of local markets, for perishable farm produce, cannot be overestimated. Farms and market gardens so situated are worth more per acre than even the richer lands more remote from market, for every cent added to the cost of transportation is so much less profit to the producer."

Reference is made to Trenton. "It is a rapidly-growing city. Building has been carried on during the last few years with surprising rapidity, and the growth is substantial. The population, including its suburbs, Chambersburg and Millham, is 60,000. It is a manufacturing city. One cause for the growth of manufacturing in such variety is its transportation facilities, as stated above. Another cause is that it is a healthful location. Manufacturing material is also found near the city. In Ewing township are vast ledges of splendid building stone, which are extensively used here and elsewhere. In Hamilton township. on land that was not considered to be of much value for farming purposes, a quality of clay has been discovered, resembling red lead, which is a perpetual source of income to its owners. This clay is used in the manufacture of pottery ware in the Trenton potteries, the first city in this line of business in the United States. Thousands of tons of sand, suited to the manufacture of brick, are annually dug in Lawrence township, and carted to the numerous brick works west of Trenton, where millions of brick are made each year. But to enumerate and describe the various manufacturing interests of Trenton would require a volume.

"The increase of population incident to and depending on manufacturing industries, is of great value to those engaged in agricultural pursuits."

Concerning forests, the following tabular statement for Mercer county, by townships, giving the area, the wooded area, and the percentage of forest area, is found in the report:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Total area, square miles.	Wooded area, square miles.	Percentage.
East Windsor Ewing Hamilton	16.956 17.748	2.731 0.924	16 5
Hamilton	$41.075 \\ 60.242$		9
Lawrence	21.660	1.500	. 7
Princeton Trenton	18.331 4.761	2.783	15
Washington	20.796	3.637	17
West Windsor	26.334	4.760	18
Total in county	227.903	24.733	11

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Following is a brief synopsis of the address of Hon. Lewis Parker, before the Board of Trade, on December 27th, 1888, as reported in the *State Gazette*:

He took it for granted that every member of the Board of Trade had two objects: To improve his own business and to contribute his share towards the growth of the city of Trenton. No matter what position in life a man filled, he owed certain duties to the locality in which he lived. These extended to an active participation in the means of making his city more attractive, more populous and more prosperous. Cities, like individuals, were subject to growth and decay, sometimes extending so unnaturally that they could not support the increased weight, and going into rapid decline. It was not necessary to go far from home to meet with deplorable instances of this. These instances, like buoys in shallow water, served a good purpose. They showed what course to avoid. The speaker hoped that his native city of Trenton would never suffer the serious consequences of irregular and extravagant public improvements that would exhaust in stality and make it a by-word among its sisters. He hope a slow and permanent growth, solid and sure. When an once given it was so natural to

drive on furiously, without regard to consequences, that the speaker felt it incumbent to recommend a conservative course that would not deviate from the strict line of prudence by the fanciful promise of great things in the future. Danger was especially to be looked for in a community that had been apathetic for a generation, continuing to drift with the current rather than to stem the tide. For here prosperity is apt to create injudiciousness and enthusiasm run away with judgment.

The city had not taken the place she is entitled to by her natural advantages and the business ability of her people. She had been slow and apparently indifferent. She had advanced a little recently in spite of her unconcern.

A valuable lesson could be learned from certain cities of the West, where push, enterprise and progress seemed to animate every man, and he makes it his business to contribute his full share toward the general result. Our citizens should realize that they are parts of the body politic, and do all they can for the public good. Do this, and the city is sure to expand and bound to grow in every essential that attends a permanent prosperity.

This individual enterprise would create a healthy public sentiment, which would culminate in wise and prudent municipal administration. The same intelligence that a business man employs should be brought by those intrusted with legislation and the execution of laws. A degree of the same kind of ability was required to successfully direct the policy of a city as to successfully direct the affairs of a nation. Recklessness, blindness and ignorance would retard progress as much as corruption. Men of acknowledged ability and business capacity should be selected to regulate the city's affairs. The rule was easy but the application difficult. To partisanship the theory was frequently sacrificed. All were guilty of voting their party ticket when they were satisfied that the candidates were incompetent; yet none acted this way in their private business matters. The city should be considered a big business establishment, and its officers selected accordingly.

The speaker recommended a slow steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements; to avoid pushing enterprises in the frequency of the steady system of public improvements.

ually enlighten it; to remember that expense meant taxation, and that heavy taxation retards development, for capital sought investment in localities where heavy burdens were not imposed; to keep the taxes low, so that manufacturing establishments would not pass by on that account; to not try to do everything at once, but to keep a little in the line of public works going on all the time.

The question of pavements was referred to. Every year a certain amount of paving should be done, and in a few years much would be accomplished. A sinking fund to keep this in repair would be needed. The city was now committed to sewers, and it was important that the work of construction should be carried out in such a manner that no one would have cause to regret the conclusion or the expense.

The speaker recommended the donation of manufacturing sites, and said a return for such outlays was certain by the increase of the value of the balance of the adjoining land. The owners of land on the outskirts should thus encourage the planting of manufactories.

He said the Board of Trade ought to recommend measures that they consider best for the interests of the community, and by agitation prepare the public for a cheerful acquiescence in them. He recommended a broad scope for the field of the Board's action. The Board could in many ways mould and create popular opinion.

A great portion of the time occupied by the speaker was taken up with the question of bribery at elections, which he held was closely related to business prosperity; for if the municipal authorities were corrupt and the people depraved, prosperity for financial enterprises could scarcely be hoped for. If elections were to be controlled by corruption, the safeguard of society was broken and disaster stared us in the face. Bribery had become so common that the speaker trembled for the perpetuity of free institutions and the stability of the American Republic.

Those who make it a practice to sell their votes were so well known that a canvass would determine just how many could be bought. It would probably be just as well to sell the offices to the highest bidders.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

The following extracts relating specially to Trenton have been taken from the admirable address of G. W. Farlee, Esq., upon "The Growth of Cities," delivered before the Board of Trade in October, 1888:

"I lay no claim to unusual discernment or special skill in observing the signs of the times, but in my six years' residence in Trenton I have studied the history of its growth, and have found indubitable evidence not only of rapid advance in business. wealth and population, but evidence conclusive that we are destined to become a very large city. In fact, it is patent to all that we are experiencing the conditions that attend prosperity; just how reliable they may be, and what they may truly signify, is a matter of speculation with every thoughtful mind. As a 'looker on in Venice' I purpose considering the philosophy of the growth of cities and the significance of our own prosperity. The year that is past and the current year have probably given more positive evidence of prosperity than any that have preceded. Yet the most ordinary observer in the past ten years of our history could not have failed to note indications that presaged the present condition of activity. There was no evidence of retrogression, no signs of stagnation, no evidence of overtrading, no signs of artificial straining for success not warranted by the circumstances of our surroundings, but, on the other hand, we have witnessed a steady growth, so easy, natural and imperceptible to the conservative mind as not to challenge the fears of the most cautious. One of three conditions always inheres in the circumstances of man, in his history or the business of life; these are retrogression, stagnation or advance. It would be a violation of all laws of nature or civilization not to find one of these conditions existing and in force in the affairs of men. Growth is more consonant with the laws of nature up to the point of natural decay, and in the artificial formation of communities, villages and cities growth is the natural tendency, unless checked by some negativing influence. Given the ordinary conditions of village or town life we have reason to expect

growth rather than stagnation or decay. True, there are villages that do not grow, but they have no reason for being save to serve the purposes of supplying the absolute necessaries of life to a sparsely-settled neighborhood. Such are the exceptions to the ordinary rule. We have been many years occupied in attaining the conditions incident to our present prosperity, but for that very reason we may feel we are on solid foundation, since a slow growth, unforced by artificial stimulus, is always a mark of healthful progress. For the past six years, during which my attention has been particularly directed to the resources present and future of our city, I have witnessed indications of permanent prosperity not common to other towns or cities.

During depression of business in other localities we have continued to grow. While other cities, similar in size to ours, were struggling under a heavy city debt, and their citizens fighting to maintain their present position and to hold what they had acquired, we were easy in our city's finances, and showed continued improvement; building constantly progressing, yet never sufficient to supply the actual demand. Frequent inquiry of builders always elicited the reply that houses were secured for occupancy before the foundations were erected. In fact, instead of operators influencing investment in building by all the arts of speculative inducement, building seemed absolutely forced into activity by actual needs of the community. It would be strange indeed, with the shifting of population, and mistakes of builders in constructing a class of houses not in demand, or in selecting undesirable localities, if there were no houses unoccupied, yet the fact remains that for several years past and to-day, demand anticipates the supply of houses for actual occupation. A builder recently told me that he had built eighty-five houses last season, and a similar number the year before. Of his last season's operations he had built twenty-two for himself, and during the summer had sold nineteen of them —the others of course were on contract for different owners and all were occupied, and in many instances possession secured before they were finished. The influences which mainly tend to build up cities are commerce, either foreign or inland, or both, manufacturing industries and the disposition of the human race to congregate in cities. There is also an influence very essential not strictly comprehended in the foregoing, purely personal and represented in the private enterprise and public spirit of the individual members of the community. It is what is usually known as life in business, or what we recognize in the experience and life of what is known in common parlance as a 'live man.' Commerce may not generally be considered as so reliable a force. for the reason of the continued danger of its diversion through other channels to other points. We see this in the constant struggle of railroads for control of business by the construction of branches, laterals or extensions in their competition for carrying merchandise-transportation, of course, playing the great part in inland commerce by conveying articles of merchandise to distributing centers. Business centered at any one point is liable, by virtue of new transportation facilities, to be diverted to some other point. Such cities as New York and Boston possess facilities for foreign commerce hard to be competed with. In fact, New York has attained a supremacy that will never be successfully contested as a commercial center, but it must be borne in mind that her position to-day is also largely the result of becoming the great point of concentration of foreign and domestic capital, whence are drawn the large volumes of money necessary for developing the great enterprises of the country, while she is, at the same time, also the largest manufacturing city in the country. In fact, the manufacturing interests usually accompany commerce, and aid in sustaining commercial cities. Chicago may be regarded as a prominent example of the result of a large city built up by inland commerce, aided by the individual enterprise of its citizens; the latter element predominating.

"The most noted example of a large city whose development, wealth and prosperity are due to the manufacturing industries, is Philadelphia. Many of her citizens are ambitious to have her recognized as a power in commerce. She is a large city, rich and populous, and her operations, sales and distribution of articles of merchandise assume the magnitude of commercial transactions, and in so far as all sales and interchange of commodities are involved in and partake of the nature of commerce, she is a commercial city. Wealth, however made and accumu-

lated, seeks the channels of trade, and we there see the evidence of its existence, and a large and wealthy city, however and from whatever source it may have derived its wealth, cannot fail to develop large business interests, varied and in a measure common to all large cities; yet, in the broadest acceptation of the term, Philadelphia is not a commercial city, but is, on the other hand, a big manufacturing town. I do not speak in disparagement of this great city. We are largely interested in the study of her example, and I desire to make myself clear. We are confessedly a manufacturing town, and yet the most tangible evidences of it are seen in the prosperity of our general business, and the ordinary observer in our streets and stores might say we were a commercial town, by reason of our large dealings in general commodities, whereas this general business is but the reflection, the outgrowth, the sequence, of our manufacturing prosperity. Hence, we regard Philadelphia as a large manufacturing town, rather than a commercial center. I rarely visit that city but I look upon it as an exaggerated Trenton, and think she is what we may aspire to be if our present enterprising spirit continues. Philadelphia has her Walnut street, her palatial houses, large warehouses and stores, yet a prominent dealer in real estate in that city informed me that the most profitable class of real estate investments were just such as we find most profitable, namely, residences whose rent was from \$10 to \$25 per month, showing how essentially she is a manufacturing town, as witnessed by the demand for homes for skilled labor. The other important influence that contributes to building up cities, is the disposition to congregate in large towns. The human family is gregarious; man is social in his nature and loves the inspiriting influence of masses. The farmer will tell you how difficult it is to keep the boy on the farm to follow the vocation of his father: we are constantly witnessing the migration to the cities, and often hear the cry from the press of the great cities that the cities are too full of those seeking place or opportunity for work. I recently read the words of the report of our worthy Mayor that during the year 1887, some fifty families had moved to our city from one town up the river. Here let me say in passing that the more enterprise we show, both private and public, the more we will attract the elements of population so essential to our growth.

"Now, what is the secret of our growth, and what is the true significance of our prosperity? The sanguine, of course, say it means a sound, healthful growth; the croakers say it is an unreasonable boom, a hollow bubble that may collapse at any moment. My conviction is that it is the result of a gradual growth, and the activity of the past year is rather the effect of an apparently sudden awakening to the fact of our wonderful facilities for development. Situated practically midway between two great cities, with two competing railroads and a canal, that efficient and capacious waterway, thus supplying cheap material and fuel; with a fertile adjacent farming section contributing, in connection with ample space for building, to cheap living, the only wonder is that we lay so long in that state of dormant energy which precedes active life, and needs but the quickening touch of enterprise to make it burst forth in full luxuriance. We might have reached the same condition by more rapid advances had not our city been restrained by that intense conservatism that is so apt to control small cities up to a certain stage in their history. We are only repeating the history of other cities similar to ours in size and wealth. I have heard it said that we once repelled what is now the largest manufacturing establishment in the State by lack of liberality in transportation facilities and our sharpness in selling lots for the location of their works, but we no longer practice such folly; on the other hand, we solicit and offer terms to attract manufacturing industries of every kind. It is not wild speculation that is urging us on, but the appreciation of our capabilities and a genuine, healthful business enterprise. Our building operations have reference to business demands and the needs of our busy workers for homes. We are indeed a rich city, whose wealth is due to, and whose growth is fostered by, the most valuable of all aids in building a city, namely, the manufacturing interest. Let us for a moment consider, in this connection, the value of manufacturing industries as contra-distinguished from purely commercial interests. Commerce involves the transportation, handling, sale and distribution of commodities, and whatever increased market value inheres in these commodities, and consequent increase of wealth, is represented by the original cost, a fair profit to capital that takes the risk of the business and the labor that handles the commodities. Labor is the element we are most interested in, for after all it is the aggregate earnings of the masses, the workers, the great majority of the people, that make the wealth of the world. In commerce, transportation loading and unloading involve the use of the cheapest kind of labor, and the resultant compensation which is spent in our midst is small compared to the earnings of labor used in manufacturing; and in the distribution of commodities, the sale to small merchants and consumers, the percentage of earnings of agents and clerks is exceedingly small compared with the actual value of the article sold. To illustrate the latter part of this proposition, how insignificant are the earnings of the corps of clerks necessary to sell the stock in a dry goods store, whose annual sales represent half a million of dollars, compared to the earnings of the large number of skilled laborers engaged in the manufacture of articles of the like value of half a million dollars. In the one case, the mercantile commercial transaction, a dozen clerks, earning say \$12,000, are sufficient, while in the other, the manufacturing operation, at least two hundred men are employed, whose earnings would amount to at least \$125,000. In the mercantile-house, the large sales inure largely to the benefit of the capitalist proprietor, not to the employes; in the large factory large production of manufactured articles requires the employment of large numbers of skilled laborers, the price of whose labor is the largest element of value in the manufactured article, and this large element of value stays at home and these earnings are distributed at home. The way to make a community or city rich is to make everything active. Capital must be kept in the channels of business; money locked up in sealed vaults is valueless.

"We have doubtless a few known as very rich men, but how large a number have we who own their houses, or are laying up against the purchase of homes, while almost all are well off in what goes to make life comfortable? There are few cities in the country where, in proportion to population, so many houses are owned by their occupants. Beyond mere accumulation we enjoy an element of wealth whose source and peculiar

character few appreciate. As I have said, our strength and our fortune lie in our manufacturing interests, by means of which we coin wealth. Labor added to and entering into the manufacture of an article is really, to the extent of its cost, as much wealth added to the general sum as is the product of the soil developed by cultivation, or dug from the bowels of the earth. Value is as much represented by labor, which converts the raw material into an object for use, as by capital, which provides the plant, supplies the material and runs the business, and it is this element in value—labor—in which largely consists our wealth. We naturally solicit additional capital to establish new, or increase old, manufacturing enterprises, yet the applied labor in its use contributes much more largely to the wealth of our city. So in proportion to the amount of labor necessary to profitably use capital is the increase of wealth in any community. While we have many and different kinds of manufacturing interests and we need not stop to consider the relative offices which capital and labor perform in their development-yet, we cannot ignore the inestimable value of any industrial interest which represents the predominance of labor over capital. We have many industries profitable as well to those immediately interested as to the city at large, yet our city is indebted more to the pottery interest than to any other for its prosperity. It is, of course, a very large interest, but its great value to the city consists in the fact that of its manufactured ware at least eighty per cent. of its value is labor and twenty per cent. cost of material and interest on plant. The profit of the capitalist proprietor may be spent in our midst, or may seek investment in enterprises outside of our city. The proceeds of labor are all spent in our city, and flowing through the general channels of business, stimulate activity and conduce to the general prosperity of the community. A friend recently gave an illustration of an industry where the relation of capital and labor was reversed. A nickel-plating establishment was doing a business of half a million dollars a year, yet the business was carried on with the service of only twenty-five skilled laborers. In this case labor represented not to exceed twenty per cent. of the value of the manufactured article, capital and material eighty per cent. That is, in a business of this kind and volume the city where it

is located gets the direct annual benefit of only \$100,000, while a business of the same volume in the pottery interest would directly benefit the general interests of the city \$400,000. Another interest, in proportion to its extent, is even more directly influential in the general channels of business, and that is our brick manufacture. We manufactured the past two years about sixty millions of brick yearly. Capital is, of course, necessary for the general conduct of the business, yet the manufacture of bricks almost wholly represents labor; the raw material is dug from the earth by labor, and by labor is fashioned into forms of usefulness. Of course, it is to our interest to encourage the development of all kinds of manufacturing enterprises, yet it is to our especial interest to foster that class of manufacturing in which labor predominates. Did it ever occur to you what, considered as a machine or as a force in industrial economy, was the intrinsic value of a man with an earning capacity of \$600 a year? It is the power inherent in a sum of \$10,000 to earn six per cent, per annum, so that the real value of such a man, looked at from the cold standpoint of economy, is at least \$10,000, and if the brawny arm is directed by skilled intelligence, free from the enervating thrall of the saloon, this representative skilled mechanic soon shows his capacity for earning dividends on a capital which represents in himself \$20,000 or \$25,000.

"Now, money is of no value except for its power to earn money, so we see what wealth we have in the industrious manhood of so many thousands of our skilled workers. With our factories running to their full capacity, new ones growing and old ones enlarging their works, need we wonder at the remarkable evidences of prosperity that meet us at every point? But, inquire the doubters, will this condition of things continue? Why not, pray? There is nothing in our growth mushroom in its character. Our advance has not been spasmodic, but a natural, healthy growth, based on a rapidly-increasing manufacturing interest, which I have tried to show was the most stable and reliable element in building cities, and I can see no reason why our advance will not be continuing, unless checked by hostile national legislation. On this score I have but little apprehension.

"The heavy investment in real estate for the past year or two, active inquiry for it and the consequent rise in real estate values, excite fear in the breast of conservatism. So long as we have not been able to supply the demand for actual occupation we need have no concern about our building operations, and similar experience in connection with the growth of other cities would justify the assertion that the purchase of unimproved lots just within or outside our city limits—where have been our most active and heavy operations—will probably prove excellent investments, and not speculative, except so far as all business may be considered speculative. Our citizens as a mass are making money and have a surplus above family needs, and as in all other small cities, real estate is the favorite investment. It is something tangible, that one can individually see and learn all about. Corporate stocks and bonds are mere paper representatives of value, and we are obliged to take the word of others as to their value.

"Probably no expression of our public spirit has given us so enviable a notoriety as the establishment of our system of sewers and a public park. Located on the first or gravel terrace of the river's bank, our city has thus far largely escaped malarial troubles, but we had reached a point in our history when sewers became a sanitary necessity. The experience of cities generally has shown that second only in importance to sewers as a sanitary measure is a public park. The very general use of our park this summer shows how essential it is to health and comfort. How many of our weary citizens have reaped the benefit of its pure air and recreative opportunity, who otherwise would not have enjoyed the free air of heaven unburthened by the noxious odors of a closely-built city, the whole summer through! my intercourse with residents of other cities I am constantly met with exclamations as to the active public spirit of Trenton, its rapid growth and its large manufacturing interests. This public reputation is of inestimable value to us in influencing the minds of those seeking a location for business. Everything that we can do to make life more comfortable and attractive in our midst, everything that will give forth to the world evidence that we are a live city, imbued with the spirit of enterprise, and thus attract new residents and new interests to our borders, it is our duty as a city to do, if we would foster our growth. As a municipality we are in wonderfully good condition.

Our total debt is	\$1,203,700 00
In the sinking fund, to meet a like amount of debt	391,243 00
Actual debt.	\$812,457 00
Assessed valuation	\$24.580,334 00

"Making the total debt of the city, say three and one-third per cent. of the assessed valuation. It should be borne in mind, however, that of the debt of the city \$310,000 of bonds were issued for the water system, which will be promptly met; principal and interest from water earnings and \$17,212 for paving streets amply provided for by assessments on property benefited; the two items amounting to \$327,212, leaving the actual general debt \$485,265, or less than two per cent. of the assessed valuation of property. I doubt that any other city of its size in the United States can make such a showing.

"In view of this condition of our city's finances and the great impetus that business has received, ought we not, as a city, act the liberal part in public improvements, and lead and co-operate with our private citizens in building up the city? I venture to predict that by virtue of the impulse given to business, which we are now experiencing, our ratio of growth in wealth and population for the next ten years will be greater than in any ten years that have preceded, and very possibly by any decade that may follow. We are making rapid strides, but I fail to detect amid the stable elements of growth any alloy of unreasoning speculation that implies danger, or that will tend to prevent that continued rapid growth and development which will, ere long, give us a proud position among the great manufacturing centers of the country."

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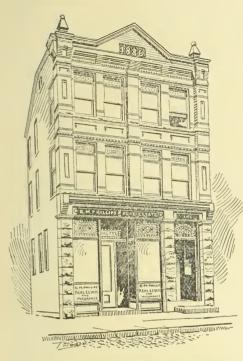
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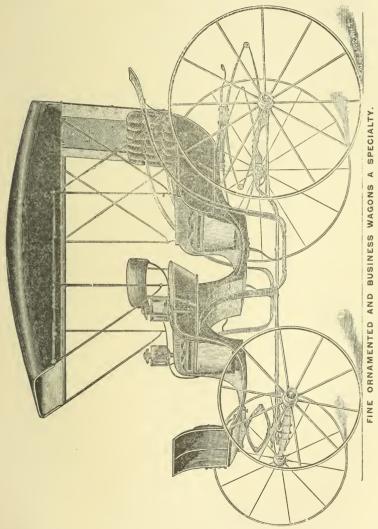
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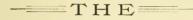
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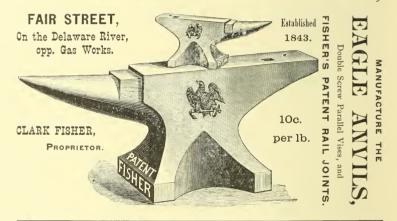
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